

MAJOR G. HOWARD BRETHERTON, D. S. O.

6TH MARCH 1860 - 25TH JULY 1904

Sphere; August 13th 1904



THE MILITARY LEADERS OF THE TIBET EXPEDITION

The figures in the front row, from left to right, are: Major G. S. Bretherton, who was drowned on July 25 in crossing the Brahmaputra; Colonel Reed, commanding the lines of communication; General Macdonald, military chief of the expedition; Major Irigoin; and Major W. G. J. Benyon. D.S.O. (3rd Goorkhas)

By Telegraph, August 2nd 1904
Times, Augst 5th 1904

ADVANCE ON LHASSA.

BRITISH OFFICER DROWNED.

From Our Special Correspondent.
CAMP AT CHUCKSAM FERRY, Tuesday,
Aug. 2.

I deeply regret to report the drowning yesterday of Major Bretherton, chief supply officer to the expedition, and two Goorkhas, whilst crossing the Tsang-po River. The deceased officer, Captain More, and eight Goorkhas were on a raft laid between two Berthon boats, and the water coming over all jumped into the stream. Seven of them were saved by clinging to a boat, but Major Bretherton attempted to swim ashore and disappeared. An Attock boatman pluckily put out on a log, but failed to reach the drowning officer, and was himself carried away a quarter of a mile down stream. The whole of the force deeply deplore the loss of this officer, who was largely responsible for the successful working of the supply and transport under great difficulties and unique conditions. He was also so sociable and kind to everybody in the expedition.

We arrived on the bank of the Tsang-po on Sunday and marched to our present camp yesterday, when the crossing operation was immediately begun. Most fortunately two large ferry barges with their men were captured, and these conveyed forty men each per trip, or sixteen animals. The progress of crossing was slow, as the boats were frequently carried down stream and had to be towed back. Moreover, the mules are difficult either to boat or to swim across. Four thousand men, 3,000 animals, and 1,000 sheep have to be taken over the river, and possibly the operation may be completed by Thursday.

The political situation is still indefinite. On Sunday a white flag brought a letter from the Tsöndu, or National Assembly, of Tibet, bearing the seals of the three great monasteries and of the Council. This letter prayed us to refrain from proceeding to Lhasa, and said that the Lord Chamberlain was waiting at Chushul, on the further side of the river. This is the first letter ever received by the British Government from the Tsöndu, which is supreme when connected with secular matters.

The British Commissioner has replied that the force must now proceed to Lhasa, but would leave as soon as a convention should be signed. The delegates, consisting of the Lord Chamberlain, the Ta Lama, and another, are crossing the river to-night, and will have an interview with Colonel Younghusband to-morrow.

The officer who has been drowned at the crossing of the Tsang-po river is probably Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., of the Indian Army, who has seen a great deal of active service on the frontier. Major Bretherton, who was in his forty-fourth year, joined the Royal Irish Rifles from the Militia in 1882, and two years later was attached to the Indian Staff Corps. He served in two Mimmzai expeditions of 1891, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. He was at Fort Mastuj during its investment in the Chirah campaign of 1895, and for his services on that occasion obtained his D.S.O. and the medal with clasp. Major Bretherton was brigade commissariat officer to the Peshawar column during the operations in the Tirah Valley in 1897-8, and again was mentioned in despatches, receiving two clasps.

MAJOR GEORGE HOWARD BRETHERTON, whose death, by drowning on July 25, while crossing the Tsangpo on a Berthon raft, was announced in the message from our Special Correspondent with the Tibet Mission, published in *The Times* of yesterday, entered the Army in July, 1882, becoming captain in July, 1893, and major in July, 1901. He served with the Mimmzai expedition in 1891 on commissariat duty (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); and in the advance to the relief of Chitral Fort under Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly in March and April, 1895, as commissariat officer (D.S.O. and medal with clasp). He also served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India under Sir William Lockhart in 1897 with the Tirah expeditionary force as brigade commissariat officer Peshawar column (mentioned in despatches, two clasps).

Daily Mail, Augst 3rd 1904

AT LHASSA'S GATES.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE
BRITISH TO-DAY.

CROSSING A SWIFT RIVER.

OFFICER DROWNED.

By this time, or, at the latest, by to-morrow, the British expedition should have entered the Sacred City of Lhasa, but the news is not likely to arrive before the end of the week.

Our special correspondent, Mr. Edmund Candler, telegraphs that on July 25 the expedition, which was then only thirty miles from Lhasa, had begun the crossing of the great Brahmaputra River, a work of great and unexpected difficulty owing to the swiftness of the current. It was estimated that the passage would take several days, horses, transport animals, and large quantities of stores and ammunition having to be ferried over.

On July 26 the crossing was progressing favourably. A deplorable mishap has occurred, however—the upsetting of a raft, by which Major Bretherton and two Sepoys were drowned.

The progress of the expedition since the storming of Gyantse fort will be seen from the following table:—

- July 6.—Storming of Gyantse fort.
- 8.—Expedition occupies Dongtse.
- 14.—Advance to Lhasa begins.
- 18.—Capture of Karola Pass, eighty-eight miles from Lhasa.
- 19.—Arrival at Nagarise, sixty-eight miles from Lhasa.
- 20.—Pede Look, sixty-five miles.
- 23.—Khambai Pass, forty-five miles.
- 25.—On the Brahmaputra, thirty miles. Force crossing the river.

Daily Mail, Aug 3rd 1904

AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
EDMUND CANDLER.

TIBETAN EXPEDITION'S CAMP,
Saturday, July 23 (via Gyangtse, Monday,
Aug. 1).

To-day we camped on the bank of Yam-jok Lake, below the Khamba Pass, 16,000 feet high, which commands a view of the Brahmaputra River and the approach to Lhasa. The ascent to the pass is 1,000 feet, and the descent into the valley 500 feet.

From the pass we looked down on the valley covered with green and yellow cornfields and scattered homesteads surrounded by clumps of poplar, willow, and walnut trees. This is the most fertile part of Tibet, and bears luxuriant crops of barley, wheat, and peas, both rain-fed and irrigated.

The breadth of the valley averaged about two miles, and the breadth of the river, which is mostly divided into two channels by sandbanks between, about 300 yards. The previous estimates of the extent of the valley and the river gathered from native travellers were most exaggerated.

All this unexplored country is now for the first time being carefully mapped out by European surveyors.

Sunday, July 24.

We are camped to-day beside the Brahmaputra River. The enemy were seen retreating up the Kichu Valley, apparently in a disorganised state. Save for a feeble resistance at Karola the Tibetans so far have made no attempt to check our advance since we left Gyangtse. Forts have been left unoccupied, walls and sangars deserted, and bridges intact.

This evening the mounted infantry captured two large ferry boats without resistance. These are of considerably greater carrying power than the four Berthon boats we brought with us, and will minimise the difficulties of the passage. The Tibetan ferry-men are now working for us cheerfully.

Monday, July 25.

Our camp is only thirty miles from Lhasa.

Two Berthon boats converted into a raft capsized to-day, and Major Bretherton, Chief Supply Transport Officer, and two Gurkhas were drowned. Major Bretherton was an expert in his department, and had provided successfully against the unparalleled transport difficulties of this expedition. His loss is calamitous.

A Pathan sepoy while trying to swim an affluent of the river to secure the boats was also drowned.

The passage of the river is both difficult and dangerous. The ferry is constantly being swept down stream owing to the great strength of the current, and it will take several days to cross. The mules are being swum over.

On July 23 Colonel Younghusband received a letter from the National Assembly entreating him not to press forward but to treat with the delegates on the road.

Colonel Younghusband sent a verbal message, which was forwarded by the delegates to Lhasa, that he could not defer his advance, but was willing to discuss matters on the road.

This is interesting as being the first direct communication Great Britain has ever received from the Lhasa Assembly. It is also significant that the Tibetans have at last gone back a point and are willing to treat here instead of insisting on our return to Gyangtse. The delegates arrived here from Chu-abul.

The rumour of a riot in Lhasa is confirmed. The Kham people first attacked the Chinese, and about twenty were killed on either side. It is reported, however, that all is quiet now. E. CANDLER.

SMITA, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

It is believed here that Lhasa will be reached to-morrow.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The following telegram of yesterday's date from Lord Amthill, Acting Viceroy, was received at the India Office yesterday:—

"Macdonald reached Kamba Barji July 24 last; secured Chaksam ferry. Enemy observed fleeing towards Lhasa.

"One company of mounted infantry and seven companies of infantry crossed Brahmaputra at Chaksam July 25 last, using four Berthon, two local boats. River 150 yards wide, heavy volume, strong current.

"Regret to report Major G. H. Bretherton, Supply and Transport Corps, two Gurkhas, drowned, boat capsizing, also one mounted infantry sepoy.

"Crossing progressing July 26."

The late Major Bretherton was in his forty-fifth year, and had been serving since 1882, when he joined the Royal Irish Rifles from the Militia. For his services on the Indian frontier in 1895 he was awarded the D.S.O.

*Evening Standard
Aug 3*

Major GEORGE HOWARD BRETHERTON, D.S.O., Indian Army, Chief Supply and Transport Officer of the Tibet Expedition, who has been reported drowned on the 25th ultimo, was in his forty-fifth year, and had been serving since 1882, when he joined the Royal Irish Rifles from the Militia. He passed into the Indian Staff Corps as a Lieutenant in 1884, and became Major in July, 1901. In 1891 he served with the two Nuranzai Expeditions, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal and clasp; during the operations in Chitral of 1895, took part in the investment of the fort at Mastuj, was again mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O., with the medal and clasp; and in the Tirah Expedition of 1897 shared in the operations in the Bara and Bazai Valleys, was once more mentioned in despatches, and received two clasps.

Pioneer Allahabad, Aug 3rd 1904

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
THE TIBETAN EXPEDITION.

CROSSING THE SAN-PO.

AN OFFICER DROWNED.

QUAINT LETTER FROM LHASA.

GYANISE, 1st August.

Camp Chucksam Ferry, 26th July.—I most deeply regret to report the death by drowning yesterday afternoon of Major Bretherton and two Gurkhas whilst crossing the San-po river. Major Bretherton, Captain Moore, and eight of the Gurkhas were crossing on a superstructure laid across two Berthon boats when the water coming over they all jumped. Captain Moore and six Gurkhas clung to the boat and were saved, but Major Bretherton, whilst swimming, disappeared. The Attock boatman pluckily put out on a log, but could not reach the officer, and was himself carried a quarter of a mile down. The Mounted Infantry are searching for the body. The whole force most deeply regrets the loss of the officer who has so successfully worked the Supply and Transport under great difficulties and unique conditions, and who was so genial and kindly to all he met.

The force arrived at the foot of the Khamba-la on Saturday. Between Pede jong and that place the Tibetans had recently erected a long wall, similar to that at the Kuro-la, but if they had held it they would have been much disconcerted by men and maxims going round in boats and taking them in the rear.

On Sunday morning a white flag arrived, bearing a letter from the Tsandu, or National Assembly. This letter, the first ever received by the British Government from this supreme Tibetan body, was sealed with the seal of the three great monasteries, and the seal of the Khassa, or Council of Four, and was to the following effect: The Tongsa Penlop recently sent a letter to the Dalai Lama and communicated with the two Delegates, but hitherto a Treaty has not been effected. The Sahibs say they intend coming to Lhasa to see the Dalai Lama, but the National Convention formerly decided that no strangers should enter the country, so the Sahibs should not come, as no advantage would be gained. The letter containing the terms has been received, and as the matter is important the Chakyab Kempo has sent Chumoi with the letter, and hopes that the Sahibs will consider all this, and not press hastily on to Lhasa.

Colonel Younghusband replied to the effect that he was as ready as ever to negotiate, but the Convention must be signed in Lhasa, and the force would retire immediately the Dalai Lama's seal was affixed. The holy places would not be occupied, unless they were occupied by Tibetan troops.

On Sunday the force crossed the Khamba-la, and camped on the bank of the San-po. The valley is most disappointing, and the river by the camp is muddy like the Hooghly, with numerous sand chur hills. The opposite side is bleak and entirely unwooded, but the valleys on both sides are cultivated and there are splendid crops of wheat and barley. Yesterday the force marched six miles down to the present camp, and began crossing immediately. Most fortunately two large ferry barges with ferrymen were captured, which hold forty men or sixteen animals. The process of crossing is slow, as the boats are frequently carried down and have to be towed back. The crossing may finish on Thursday. Another accident occurred yesterday. Whilst Captain Suter and two sepoy were swimming across higher, searching for boats, one sepoy was drowned within a few feet of the shore.

Chinese from Lhasa confirm the reports of a disturbance there, but the Amban's house was not attacked. Ten Tibetans and six Chinese were killed. The Grand Chamberlain, the Fa Lama, and another are crossing the river this evening to a monastery here, and will probably see Colonel Younghusband to-morrow.

*Pioneer Allahabad, Aug 3
1904*

WE REGRET TO LEARN FROM OUR TIBETAN correspondent that Major G. H. Bretherton, D. S. O., Supply and Transport Officer with the Mission, was drowned while crossing the San-po on Monday, the 25th July. Major Bretherton had seen a good deal of service, having been with the Miranzai expedition in 1891 on Commissariat duty, in the Chitral Relief expedition as a Commissariat Officer with Colonel Kelly, and in the Tirah in 1897 as Brigade Commissariat Officer with the Peshawar Column. On each of these occasions he was mentioned in despatches for excellent work, and on the Chitral expedition he gained his D. S. O. for services during the investment of Mastuj Fort by Chitralis.

Pioneer Allahabad
Aug^t 3rd 1904

OUR CORRESPONDENT REPORTS THAT BUT FOR the accident in which Major Bretherton and the coolies lost their lives the crossing of the San-po was proceeding smoothly, though it was a tedious process. It was expected that the whole force would have crossed by Thursday last. At Chucksam Ferry a letter was received by Colonel Younghusband from the National Assembly of Tibet, couched in quaint phraseology, but as foolishly impractical as any of the preceding communications from Tibetan officials, the burden of it being a request that the Mission should not proceed to Lhasa; Colonel Younghusband replied that the Mission would certainly proceed to the capital, but that he had no wish to stay there longer than was absolutely necessary.

Times of India, Aug^t 3rd 1904

NEARING LHASA.

CROSSING THE SANPO RIVER.

A Major Drowned.

(FROM OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT,
MR. HENRY NEWMAN.)

CHAKSAM FERRY (TIBET), July 26.

The force is now engaged in crossing the Sanpo, the task proving even more difficult and dangerous than was expected.

Already the operations have been attended by a lamentable accident, resulting in the drowning of Major Bretherton, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, and two sepoy.

Captain Frank Moore was also in the water and had a most narrow escape.

Major Bretherton's loss is irreparable, for it has been largely owing to his activity and ability that the force has been able to advance so far.

We left Pete Jong on the 23rd, marching along the shores of the lake in pouring rain to the foot of Khambala, crossing the pass on the 24th.

Times of India, Aug^t 1904

The ascent was somewhat steep, and the descent on the other side steep for several thousand feet.

The view of the Sanpo Valley from the top is limited, owing to outlying spurs, but one sees range after range of mountains, some snow-clad.

On descending, the valley was seen to be broad and fertile, with many substantial villages.

From a distance the river looks low and sluggish, as if about to lose itself amongst the sands, but nearer approach shows the current to be turbid and violent.

The crossing is about 150 yards through many swirls.

Luckily we have been able to seize two large flat bottomed ferry boats, which are proving safer than the rafts made of Berthon boats.

But even the ferry boats often get caught in swirls and are carried a mile down stream.

An attempt to swim the transport animals across is being made. Two mules have been drowned, and a mounted infantryman was drowned last evening while trying to take a horse across.

The remnant of the Tibetan army fled when our scouts arrived here.

A letter has been received from the Dalai Lama acknowledging our communications, and asking us to await his reply here.

Colonel Younghusband has replied that we would be here two or three days and would receive his delegates.

HENRY NEWMAN.

General Macdonald's Despatch.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The following has been received from General Macdonald, dated Chaksam Ferry, July 27th, via Gyantse, August 1st:—On July 23rd, I marched from Pete Jong to Demalong at the foot of the Khamba-la Pass in pouring rain.

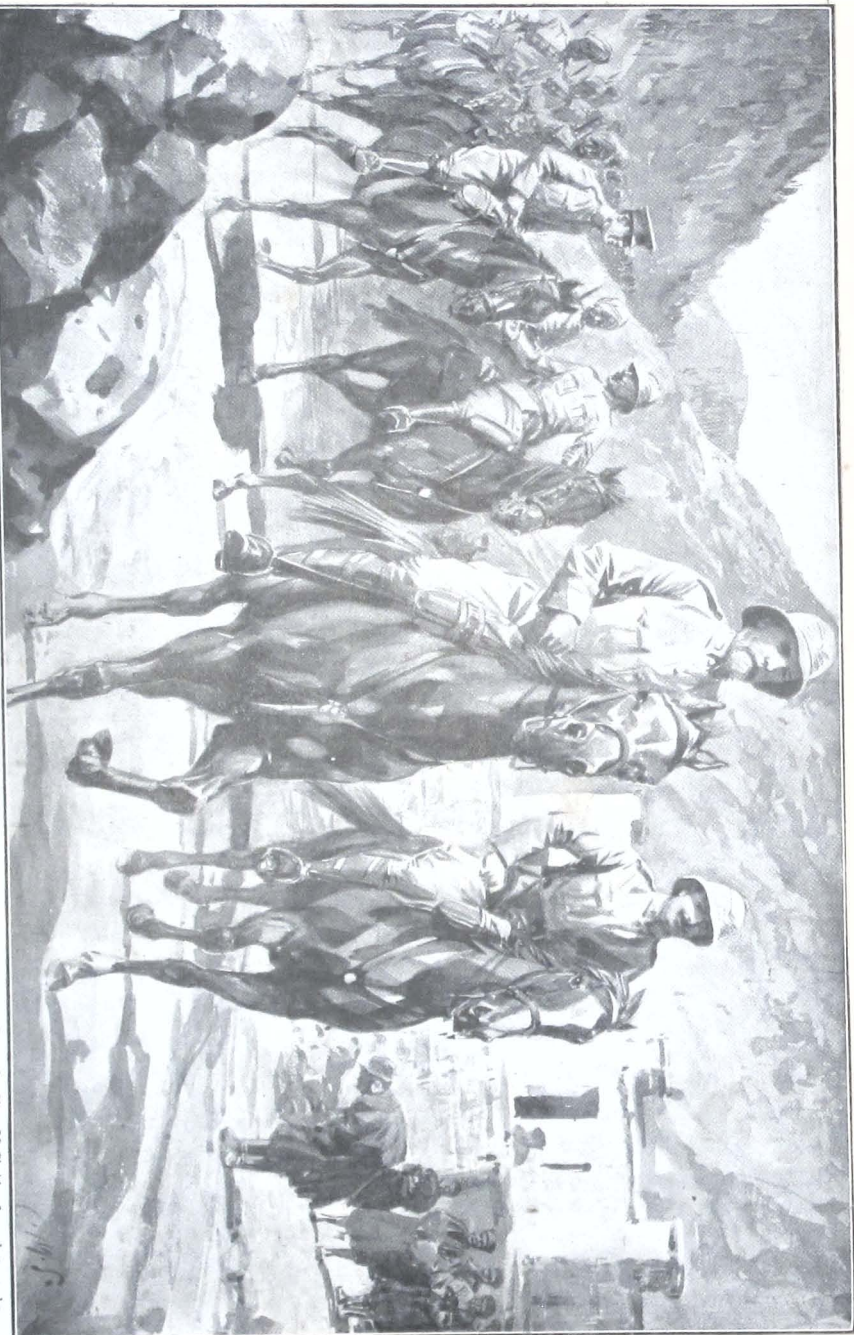
On July 24th, I marched across the Kamba-la, 16,000 feet high, to Kamba Barji, on the bank of the Brahmaputra river, sending in the whole of my Mounted Infantry under Major Iggulden to seize the Chaksam Ferry.

That was successfully done and two large ferry boats taken possession of, whilst Chaksam was occupied by the Mounted Infantry for the night.

Some hundreds of the enemy were observed on the opposite side of the river fleeing towards Lhasa.

Messengers with a letter from the Tibetan National Council arrived in the early morning with a letter for Colonel Younghusband.

Black & White, August 13th 1904



Gen. Marchand

Col. Younghusband

Drawn by Chas. M. Sheldon from photographs

ON THE ROAD TO LHASA: THE LEADERS OF THE TIBETAN EXPEDITION

Black & White, August 13th 1904

LHASA AT LAST

ON August 3rd the British Mission under Colonel Younghusband and General Macdonald, which entered the inhospitable territories of Tibet last spring, reached its ultimate goal, and British troops are now encamped before the Forbidden City, and under the very walls of the Potala Palace of the great Dalai Lama. As a military achievement, the feat is no mean one, in the face of the tremendous obstacles presented by an unknown and peculiarly inaccessible country, almost as mysterious and forbidding in its desolation as that traversed by Child Roland when he "to the Dark Tower came." But the military and political aspects of the march to Lhasa are to the imaginative mind insignificant beside the fact that at last the veil has been lifted from one of the very few remaining corners of the earth that neither the foot nor the eye of the traveller has reached. In that quiet limit of the world the Lamas have for a century preserved their sacred calm free from the intrusion of profane curiosity. Until a little more than a week ago, Lhasa was merely a name on the map, but now its secret has been revealed, and, unlike most secrets, has well rewarded discovery. There is a suggestion almost of the magic of Aladdin's lamp in that stupendous gold-roofed structure of white masonry that rears itself more than 400 feet above the Forbidden City, to crown the

greatest habitable altitude of the world. But though Colonel Younghusband has reached his goal, the issue of his mission seems still to remain doubtful. With impenetrable obstinacy, the Dalai Lama still refuses all approach. He himself has fled, and no authority to treat with the British representative has been given to those who have remained behind. If this obduracy is persisted in, what will happen? A permanent or even prolonged stay at Lhasa is impossible, for the summer season ends in a month's time; and after that the march back to India over the 400 miles of bare and mountainous country would be almost impracticable. The most satisfactory feature of the situation is that the

British force has met with no further armed resistance since leaving Gyantse, and the Russian emissary at Lhasa, who assuredly has not been helping to make the task of Colonel Younghusband easy, has disappeared. As the communications with India remain open, we may expect further news of importance at any time.

General Macdonald, who has carried out with conspicuous success a bold and difficult undertaking, is fortunate in having brought through the expedition with but very little loss. One of the most useful members, Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., was drowned whilst concluding arrangements for the crossing of the San-po, the name given to the river which, nearer to the sea, is known as the Brahmaputra. Major Bretherton, who was in his forty-fourth year, had spent half his life in the service, and for over twenty years has been in the Indian Army, which he joined from the Royal Irish Regiment in 1884. He was on special service in Gilgit, Kashmir, the first and second Miranzai expeditions, Chitral, and Tirah, and took up the charge of the supply and transport with Colonel Younghusband's mission last October. The San-po is but four days' march from Lhasa.

The troops who, under General Macdonald's command, served as an escort to the mission, consisted of No. 7 Mountain Battery, one section 30th Battery, Maxim-gun detachment of the Norfolk Regiment, two companies Mounted Infantry, four companies Royal Fusiliers, four companies 32nd Pioneers, six companies 40th Pathans, six companies 8th Gurkhas, and a half

company of sappers and miners. The Gurkhas were particularly prominent in the action at Gyantse, when on July 6th the Jong was finally captured, with the loss of Lieutenant Gordon and a handful of other casualties. The Nepaul Resident in Lhasa rode out to meet the force, and informed them that though there had been a small faction in Lhasa determined to die rather than allow the British force to enter the city, the delegates had announced by beat of drum that there must be no fighting, as the Tibetans themselves would be as dust beneath the British feet. The influence of the Nepaul Resident has been consistently exercised in favour of a settlement with the British mission.



THE LATE MAJOR BREThERTON, D.S.O.
Chief Transport Officer, who was drowned while crossing the San-po on the march to Lhasa.

Black & White, August 13th 1904



Photograph by a British Officer

KIPLING'S LITTLE PETS: THE GURKHAS WHO FORMED PART OF GEN. MACDONALD'S FORCE ON THE ADVANCE TO LHASA

Above, August 13th 1904



THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE TIBET EXPEDITION

The figures, from left to right, are: Colonel Younghusband, Captain O'Connor, R.A., and Mr. I. Claude White, joint commissioner

THE LEADERS OF THE TIBET MISSION

Colonel Francis Edward Younghusband comes of a very military family. His grandfather was Major-General Charles Younghusband of the Royal Artillery; his father, Major-General John William Younghusband, entered the Bombay Army in 1840 and saw a great deal of fighting; his uncle, General Robert Romer Younghusband, also had a brilliant Indian career; his brother, Colonel George John Younghusband, fought in the Soudan, Burma, Chitral, and South Africa.

The political leader of the mission began his career in the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1882, but wisely entered the Indian Staff Corps. He has left no stone unturned to understand the Far East. In addition to his official work in India he has been in Manchuria, and he once travelled from Peking to India. He has written several books.

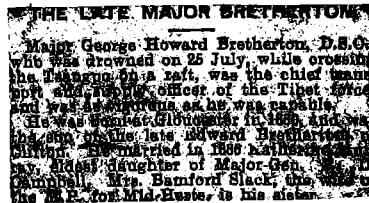
The military head of the expedition also began his army career in 1882, entering the Engineers. His greatest work was done in Uganda.

Scotsman, August 3rd 1904

To-day the British Expedition, under the military command of Brigadier-General Macdonald, is expected to enter Lhasa. It has met with no check since it set out from Gyantse on the 14th July. A distance of about 150 miles had to be covered over rough and almost unexplored roads. Three great natural obstacles had to be crossed. The first of these was the Karo La, a high and difficult pass, where the Tibetans had built a wall and constructed sangars, which, however, they abandoned, without showing serious fight, on the approach of the expeditionary force. The monastery-fortress of Nagartsi was occupied and the shores of the mysterious Yamdok, or Palti, Lake traversed without notable incident. Then the Khamba Pass, between the lake and the Sampo river was crossed. It affords admirable positions for defence in the hands of a determined enemy. But the Dalai Lama's men either could not, or would not, oppose our advance to the inner sanctuary of their kingdom and faith. Delegates appeared, but it was only with the old message, asking us to halt and negotiate before advancing nearer to the "Forbidden City of the Sacred Books," and these messages have come too late; we can treat only within the walls of Lhasa. The last great barrier in the march is that presented by the channel of the Sampo—more correctly the Yeru Tsangpo—which lower down, after its escape from the Himalayan plateaus and ranges, becomes the Brahmaputra. At Chagam ferry it has still perhaps 1000 miles—its whole course has not yet been surveyed—to run before it reaches the Bay of Bengal. The river flows in a swift current, 150 yards wide; and while there is an ancient chain bridge at the spot, it is in ruinous disrepair, as it was when the Capuchin Father Cassiano Belligatto passed this way in 1741, and the crossing has to be made by boat. The passage began on the 24th July, use being made of four Berthon boats, which the expedition carried with them, and two local ferry craft, perhaps of the type used by the English traveller, Manning, in his adventurous journey to Lhasa in 1811, when he alarmed his native companions by leaning over the side. We gather that the operation of crossing was slow, difficult, and not a little dangerous, not from the hostile action of the Tibetans, who seem to have kept out of sight, but from the strength of the current; and we learn with regret that, through the capsizing of a boat, Major Bretherton, who has ably conducted the supply and transport arrangements, was drowned, along with two Ghurka soldiers. Three days appear to have been taken up in crossing the stream. The further bank once reached, only a march of some forty miles, along the valley of the Kyi Chu, lay between the expedition and the sacred Tibetan capital. "Lhasa the mysterious, the home of occult learning, the abode of the hierarchy of all

Brahmanism"—within which no European has placed a foot for sixty years, and where only one Englishman has penetrated in recorded history. The spell of ages has been, or is about to be, broken; and it is to be hoped for our sakes, as well as theirs, that our visit to the Dalai Lama's Palace, on the summit of Potala, whether he waits to receive his unbidden guests or not, will have the effect of bringing him and his priestly counsellors to their senses.

Star, August 4th 1904



Daily News, Aug 4th 1904

Major G. H. Bretherton, whose death by drowning on July 25th while crossing the Tsangpo on a Berthon raft has been announced from Tibet, had 25 British officers and about 7,000 men serving under him, and he, for the first time, succeeded in harnessing yaks to "ekkas" (native carts). It is peculiarly hard that just when his carefully worked out plans for the supply of the expedition had stood the ordeal of actual execution and of battle he should have perished so tragically in the active discharge of his great task, and when the goal of the expedition was almost achieved. He has more than once contributed to the "Contemporary Review," and his original geographical and exploration work has been several times referred to and described in "The Geographical Journal." He leaves a widow and three children.

Westminster Gazette, August 4th 1904

THE LATE MAJOR BRETHERTON.

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., I.S.C., F.R.G.S., whose death by drowning on July 25, while crossing the Tsang-po on a Berthon raft, was announced on Monday last, was the chief transport and supply officer of the Thibet Mission Force, and, as Reuter's correspondent telegraphed, "his loss is irreparable. It is largely owing to his activity and ability that the force has been able to advance so far." His labours during the last twelve months have been of the most strenuous and trying nature. The difficulties with which he had to contend have been unique, and he was perhaps the only officer in India whose experience, determination, and ability could have surmounted them. He had twenty-five British officers and about 7,000 men serving under him, and he for the first time succeeded in harnessing yaks to "ekkos" (native carts). It is peculiarly hard that just when his carefully worked-out plans had stood the ordeal of actual execution and of battle he should have perished so tragically in the active discharge of his great task, and when the goal of the expedition was almost achieved.

He was born at Gloucester in 1830, and was the son of the late Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, and of Sarah Georgiana, daughter of the late W. Barton Brice. He married in 1833 Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell. Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the member of Parliament for Mid-Herts, is his sister. From the King's Shropshire Light Infantry (Militia) he joined the Royal Irish Regiment in 1832, with which regiment he went to Egypt. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 1834, on special duty in Gilgit 1833, and in Kashmir 1837-1903, and his services were acknowledged by the Government. He also served with the first and second Miranzai Expeditions in 1831, and was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasp, and in the Chitral Expeditions in 1835, when for his services during the investment of Mastuj Fort and in crossing the Shandur Pass he was decorated and received the D.S.O. He also received two clasps in connexion with the Tirah Expedition in 1897. He has more than once contributed to the "Contemporary Review," and his original geographical and exploration work has been several times referred to and described in "The Geographical Journal." He leaves a widow and three children.

St James's Gazette, August 4th 1904

THE LATE MAJOR BRETHERTON.

SAD DEATH OF A BRILLIANT TRANSPORT OFFICER.

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., I.S.C., F.R.G.S., who was drowned while crossing the Tsangpo on a Berthon raft, was the chief transport and supply officer of the Tibet Mission force. His labours during the last twelve months have been of the most strenuous and trying nature. The difficulties with which he had had to con-

St James' Gazette, August 4th 1904

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He was born at Gloucester in 1860, and was the son of the late Mr. Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, and of Sarah Georgiana, daughter of the late Mr. W. Barton Price. He married in 1886 Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell. Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the member of Parliament for Mid-Herts, is his sister.

From the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry (Militia) the deceased officer joined the Royal Irish Regiment in 1882, with which regiment he went to Egypt. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides in the Punjab Frontier Force, 1884-1887 on special duty in Gilgit, 1893-97., and in Kashmir 1897-1903. His services were acknowledged by the Government. He also served with the 1st and 2nd Miranzai Expedition in 1891, when he was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasp; and in the Chitral Expeditions in 1895, when for his services during the investment of Mastuj Fort and in crossing the Shandur Pass he was decorated and received the D.S.O. He also received two clasps in connection with the Tirah Expedition in 1897-98.

He leaves a widow and three children.

Court Journal, August 6th 1904

ARMY AND NAVY.

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By the death of Major Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., of the Indian Army, who has been serving as Chief Supply Officer to the Tibet Expedition, the country has lost a most able officer. Major Bretherton was drowned in crossing the Tsang-po River, within about sixty miles of Lhasa, to the deep regret of the whole expedition. It was universally recognised that it was to his untiring energy that the expedition owed the success of its supply department under most difficult conditions. Major Bretherton has seen much active service. He joined the Irish Rifles from the Militia in 1882. He was then attached to the Indian Staff Corps, and served in the two Miranzai Expeditions, and was mentioned in despatches. He was in the Chitral Campaign of 1895, and was given a D.S.O. for his services. He was also in the Tirah Campaign of 1897-8, when he was again mentioned in despatches.

Chor doon Tree Cross, August 4th 1904

It was expected that the British expedition would enter Lhasa yesterday, and as there was no military or other obstacle in the way the expectation has not improbably been fulfilled. The crossing of the Brahmaputra at Chaksam Ferry, where the river is 150 yards wide, began on Monday week, and was effected chiefly in two large flat-bottomed boats. Even at that long distance from the Bay of Bengal the river pours down in voluminous flood, and the strength of the current rendered the crossing a somewhat difficult as well as dangerous task, in which some lives were lost, including that of a British officer. Until the Brahmaputra began to be crossed the authorities at Lhasa had steadily insisted on the expedition retracing its steps as a preliminary to negotiations, but at Chaksam Ferry a letter was received from the Dalai Lama acknowledging the communications of the British Commissioner and asking the expedition to treat with the delegates of the National Assembly without advancing farther. Colonel Younghusband gave a verbal reply that he could not defer his advance, but that two or three days would elapse before he left the ferry, and that he was willing to discuss matters on the road. This was twelve days ago. Before the end of last week the expedition was within forty-five miles of Lhasa. An escort of less than three thousand men, it has traversed an unknown country by mountain passes on a level with the loftiest Alpine heights, descending into a deep river-valley, and facing all the obstacles which a thoroughly hostile theocratic government could throw in its way. The pretence has been made by the monks at Lhasa that their capital city is too sacred a place for political business, but no heed can be paid to pretences of such a kind, and that many of the Tibetan people are tired of their monkish rulers is perhaps a just inference from the fact that the troops from the province of Kham, upon whom the Dalai Lama relied, have mutinied and dispersed to their homes. It is possible, of course, that there may be more fighting, but the real negotiations will now begin. The facts antecedent to the expedition hardly require to be recalled—the unsettled frontier question, the protection of Indian traders; and the two Tibetan missions to St Petersburg. More than eighteen months have passed since Lord Curzon penned his able despatch reviewing the whole position, and urging direct dealing with Tibet, an expedition to Lhasa, the compulsory settlement of disputed points, and the appointment of a permanent British representative in the Forbidden City. His Majesty's Government found some difficulties in the way of the

Viceroy's scheme, such as that it would be interpreted as an attack upon the integrity of China and might lead to international complications, and that we might easily be compelled to declare a protectorate and to occupy part of the country permanently. In accordance with these views it was thought best to restrict the first negotiations to the ordinary frontier questions involved in our treaty rights, and to this end a British Mission, headed by Col. Younghusband, was sent to Khamdajong to meet Tibetan representatives. But no Tibetan representatives appeared. At Colonel Younghusband's urgent request an advance to Gyantse was sanctioned, and the Mission was reinforced with a strong military escort. Then there was a correspondence with Russia. The Tsar's Government, hearing of the Viceroy's proceedings, informed us that it might be compelled to "take measures for the protection of its interests in those regions." Lord Lansdowne replied by inquiring what interests it could possibly have there. Lhasa, he pointed out, was comparatively close to India, but at least a thousand miles from the nearest point of Russian territory. And Russia was interrogated in turn about the presence, actual or intended, of a Russian agent at Lhasa, and Count Lamsdorff denied all knowledge of such a person. All that Russia desired, he said, was that there should be no serious disturbance of the status quo in Tibet, for if such an event occurred, though she had no desire to interfere in that country, she might "be compelled to take measures elsewhere." Lord Lansdowne's last despatch in very clear terms laid down the British policy. "If the Russian Government had a right to complain of us for taking steps to obtain reparation from the Tibetans by advancing into Tibetan country, what kind of language should we not be entitled to use in regard to Russian movements in Manchuria, Turkestan, and Persia?" And presently Colonel Younghusband reported, on the evidence of a Tibetan official, that the Buriat Dorjief, the personal conductor of Tibetan Missions to Russia, was now at Lhasa, and that the Tibetans had been induced to rely on Russian support. So the matter has gone on. Russia has other things than Tibet to think about, and neither in Tibet nor elsewhere in Central Asia or the Middle East can Russian prestige at this moment stand very high. Two or three days ago the Prime Minister, in presiding at a luncheon in honour of Lord Curzon, who is enjoying a few months' furlough before entering on his second term as Viceroy, spoke of him as about to return to the Viceroy's

Aberdeen Free Press
Aug. 4th 1904

Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette
Aug. 4th 1904

to put the finishing touches to a great policy. Of this great policy the Mission to Tibet and what may come of it are integral parts. We need not expect that Colonel Younghusband will settle his business at Lhasa in a day and return to India in a week. Political conditions in Tibet are but imperfectly known, and it need not be doubted that the larger policy of Lord Curzon will now be carried out at Lhasa and that henceforth the country will be an exclusive sphere of British influence, with a British agent at its capital, so that the conditions are duly observed.

Daily Graphic, Aug. 4th
1904

THE LATE MAJOR BRETHERTON.—Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., whose death by drowning on July 25th while crossing the Transgo on a raft was announced on Monday last, was the chief transport and supply officer of the Tibet Mission Force, and it is largely owing to his activity and ability that the force has been able to advance so far. He was born at Gloucester in 1860, and was the son of the late Edward Bretherton, of Clifton. He married in 1896 Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell. Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the M.P. for Mid-Herts, is his sister. He has had a distinguished military career and seen much service. He leaves a widow and three children.

Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette
Aug. 4th 1904

BRITISH OFFICER DROWNED IN TIBET.

His Career: Devizes Connection.

We regret to notice in the telegrams sent home by the special correspondents with the British Expedition to Lhasa, the announcement of the death by drowning on July 25th of Major Bretherton, chief supply and transport officer, while crossing the Transgo on a Berthon raft.

The deceased officer, with Captain More and eight Goorkhas, was on a raft laid between two Berthon boats, and, the water coming over, all jumped into the stream. Seven of them were saved by clinging

to a boat, but Major Bretherton attempted to swim ashore, and disappeared. A boatman put out on a log, but failed to reach the drowning officer, and was himself carried away a quarter of a mile down stream.

Every correspondent writes of the sincere regret which the occurrence caused and of the great loss it is to the Expedition. *The Times* says that Major Bretherton, as the chief supply and transport officer, had in an especial degree earned credit for the success of the Expedition, which depends more than usual upon this department for the ultimate achievement of its object. *The Daily Telegraph* speaks of the "successful working of the supply and transport under great difficulties and unique conditions. Major Bretherton was also so sociable and kind to everybody in the Expedition." *The Daily Mail* says the loss is "calamitous," and the *Daily Chronicle* describes it as "irreparable."

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., son of Mr. Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, was in his 44th year, and had seen a great deal of active service on the frontier. He joined the Royal Irish Rifles from the Militia in 1882, and two years later was attached to the Indian Staff Corps. He served in two Miranzai expeditions of 1891, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. He became Captain in 1893 and was at Fort Mastuj during its investment in the Chitral campaign of 1895, and for his services on that occasion obtained his D.S.O. and the medal with clasp. Major Bretherton was brigade commissariat officer to the Peshawar column during the operations in the Tirah Valley in 1897-8, and again was mentioned in despatches, receiving two clasps. Among his other services were special duty in Gilgit and also in Kashmir, his services being acknowledged by the Government of India.

Major Bretherton was a fine soldierly man and a notable Indian sportsman, possessing remarkable pedestrian powers and very wonderful eyesight. He was the brother of Mrs. Llewellyn, The Hazlands, Devizes, and of Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the member for Mid Herts. He visited his sister at Devizes for a few days in February, 1901, when he was home for six weeks on very short furlough, after more than 18 years' foreign service, chiefly performed on the Indian frontier. He married Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General Richard Dallas Campbell, I.S.C. The distinguished officer was withdrawn from the important position which he held in Kashmir and called to Calcutta to undertake the chief command of supply and transport under General Macdonald. Major Bretherton's great organising ability, his resourceful alertness and his power of sustained effort marked him out, in Lord Kitchener's opinion, as the suitable man for the very difficult duty of conveying a force through the unmapped Himalayan country to the mysterious sacred city of Lhasa, and now by a cruel fate he has fallen in the last stages of the very arduous task allotted him in this unparalleled march of British troops.

His loss will be keenly felt by his chief, and by all his brother officers as well as by the rank and file, to whom by his genial manner he had endeared himself. By his power of bargaining in the native markets in a just and firm manner the Tibetans had got to view him with respect, and knew him under the soubriquet of the great paymaster.

His eldest daughter received the painful news of her father's death in Devizes, where she happened to be staying during her school vacation. A widow and three children are left.

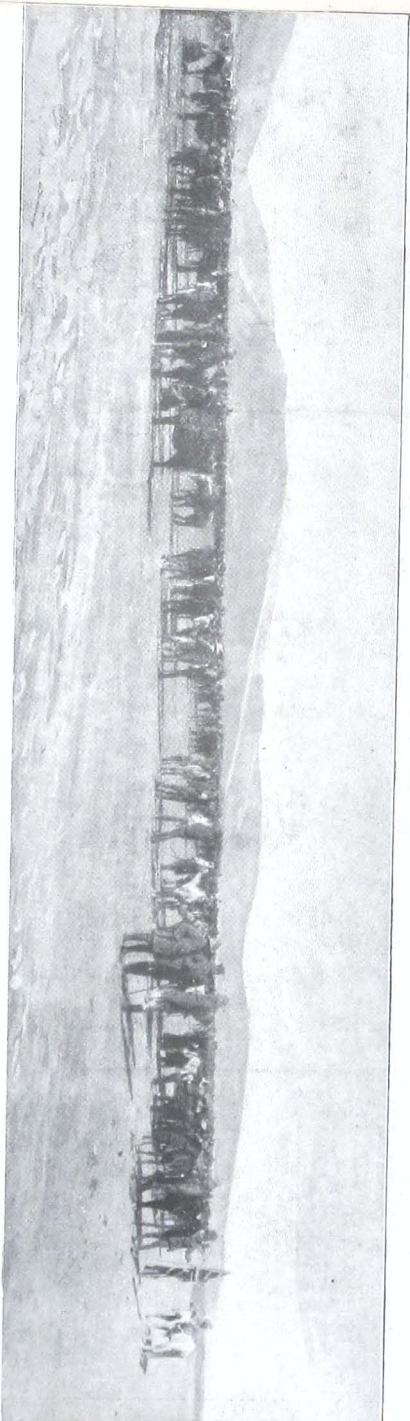
Devizes & Wiltshire Gazette, Aug.
1904

Major Bretherton, who was drowned near Lhasa a few days ago, and is so highly spoken of for his exceptional abilities as a transport officer, was a brother of Mrs. Llewellyn, of Devizes, and his daughter was in Devizes when the sad news reached her.

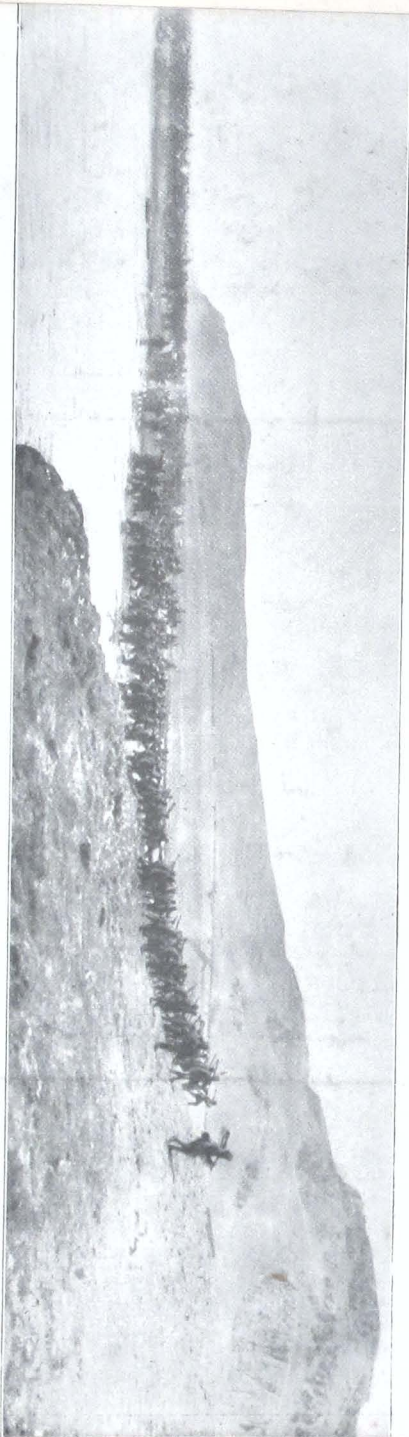
Meunghusband London News, August 6th 1904

WITH YOUNGHUSBAND IN TIBET: DIFFICULTIES AND DANGERS OF THE ADVANCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY AN OFFICER OF THE EXPEDITION.



COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AND MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL STAFF AT THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORTS
LEAVING CAMP AT KALASTO.

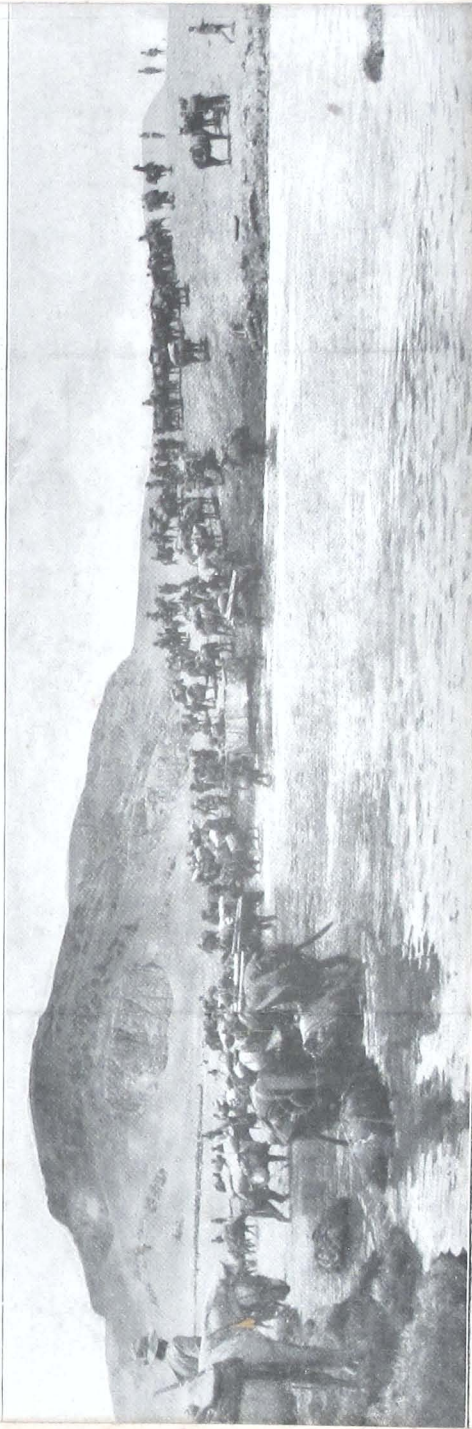


THE 2ND GURKHAS, WITH TRANSPORT IN REAR, ON THE ROAD TO GYANGTSE.

Illustrated London News, August 6th 1904



TRANSPORT BOGGED IN A RIVER ON THE ROAD TO GYANGTSE.



TRANSPORT CROSSING RIVER ON THE ROAD TO GYANGTSE.

Sun. Aug 14th 1904

*Birmingham Post, Aug 15
1904*

A SPLENDID RECORD

MAJOR BRETHERTON'S SAD FATE.

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., I.S.C., F.R.G.S., whose death by drowning on July 25, while crossing the Tsangpo on a Berthon raft as announced on Monday last, was the chief transport and supply officer of the Tibet Mission Force.

His labours during the last twelve months have been of the most strenuous and trying nature. The difficulties with which he had to contend have been unique, and he was perhaps the only officer in India whose experience, determination, and ability could have surmounted them. He had 25 British officers and about 7,000 men serving under him, and he for the first time succeeded in harnessing yaks to "okkos," or native carts.

It is peculiarly hard that just when his carefully-worked-out plans had stood the ordeal of actual execution and of battle he should have perished so tragically in the active discharge of his great task, and when the goal of the expedition was almost achieved.

He was born at Gloucester in 1860, and was the son of the late Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, and of Sarah Georgina, daughter of the late W. Barton Brice. He married in 1886 Catherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell, and Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the member of Parliament for Mid-Herts, is his sister.

From the King's Shropshire Light Infantry (Militia) the deceased officer joined the Royal Irish Regiment in 1882, with whom he went to Egypt. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 1884-1887; on special duty in Gilgit, 1893-97; and in Kashmir, 1897-1903, and his services were acknowledged by the Government.

He also served with the 1st and 2nd Miransai Expedition in 1891, and was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasp; and in the Chitral expeditions in 1895, when for his services during the investment of Mastuj Fort and in crossing the Shandur Pass he was decorated and received the D.S.O. He also received two clasps in connection with the Tirah Expedition in 1897-98.

He leaves a widow and three children.

THE LATE MAJOR BRETHERTON.

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., I.S.C., F.R.G.S., whose death by drowning on July 25, while crossing the Tsangpo on a Berthon raft, was the chief transport and supply officer of the Tibet Mission Force. Major Bretherton was born at Gloucester in 1860, and was the son of the late Mr. Edward Bretherton, of Clifton. He married in 1886 Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell, Mrs. Bamford Slack, the wife of the member of Parliament for Mid-Herts, is his sister. From the King's Shropshire Light Infantry (Militia) he joined the Royal Irish Regiment in 1882, with which regiment he went to Egypt. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 1884, on special duty in Gilgit 1893, and in Kashmir 1897-1903, and his services were acknowledged by the Government. He also served with the first and second Miransai expeditions in 1891, and was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasp, and in the Chitral expeditions in 1895, when for his services during the investment of Mastuj Fort and in crossing the Shandur Pass he was decorated and received the D.S.O. He also received two clasps in connection with the Tirah Expedition in 1897. He leaves a widow and three children.

Times, August 16th 1904

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AND THE DELEGATES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAG-SAM PERRY, JULY 25.

The passage across the Tsangpo river is nearly finished, in spite of the difficulties caused by the stream being stronger than was expected. A swinging bridge of tethered barges has been devised, thus saving time and occasional delay by the loss down-stream of one of the barges. Captain Sheppard, R.E., and the members of the General Staff by their unremitting attention deserve credit for the accomplishment of a difficult task. Captain Moore's supervision of the swimming across of the mules higher up the river simultaneously with the passage of the troops has greatly lessened the time occupied by the crossing of the expedition.

The Tibetan delegates have had meetings with Colonel Younghusband at intervals, and he has received a letter from the Dalai Lama. This is a considerable step, and its significance is emphasized by the altered temper of the delegates.

It is not expected that there will be any fighting before Lhasa is reached, but the attitude of the Tibetans there is difficult to forecast, though their present mood promises the ultimate successful achievement of the objects of the Mission. At any rate, they are now thoroughly convinced of our determination.

A Chinese merchant from Lhasa has arrived asking for orders.

Christian World, Aug 12th 1904

MAJOR GEORGE HOWARD BRETHERTON
(44), D.S.O., Chief Supply and Transport
Officer of the Tibet Expedition, drowned
while crossing the Tsangpo River.

Times, August 6th 1904

CHAG-SAM FERRY, JULY 29.*

Our scouts have not discovered any signs of an armed force, and the villagers seem inclined to be friendly.

Colonel Younghusband has had two interviews with the peace delegates. At the first darbar the Grand Chamberlain was present. This man was treated with great deference by the others. It is stated that, while he has no executive or administrative authority, he is in personal attendance on the Dalai Lama and has his confidence. He brought a letter from the Dalai Lama, the purport of which was to ask us to go no further. The delegates are now making personal appeals to Colonel Younghusband not to go on. The Grand Chamberlain even said that if we entered the holy city the Dalai Lama might die from the shock to his religious feelings. Colonel Younghusband replied that the treaty must be signed at Lhasa, but promised not to enter the monasteries provided we were not fired on from them. He also promised that we would leave Lhasa immediately after the treaty was signed, adding that the length of our stay depended on the Tibetans themselves.

[The above appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday.]

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Lord Amthill, dated August 5 :—

"Macdonald telegraphed July 29 was continuing crossing river without accident and expected to complete crossing July 31."

The Secretary of State for India has received the following further telegram from Lord Amthill, dated August 5 :—

"All wounded officers recovered except Major Lye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, who is progressing favourably."

siderable tributary stream and that apparently it is free from natural difficulties. As the distance is only forty-five miles it is not altogether improbable that the column has already reached the capital and that the Tibetans have had to make up their minds whether they would fight any more or not. At all events, the point must very speedily be settled, and the treaty negotiated and signed in the sacred city. Our Correspondent regards further resistance as possible when we arrive before the walls; but, at the same time, he observes that the Tibetans are now convinced that we are determined and that their mood a week ago promised the ultimate attainment of our objects. The DALAI LAMA has nubent so far as to send a letter to COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND. It was merely a request that we would be good enough not to come any nearer, but the mere fact that it has been despatched shows that that potentate no longer thinks it safe to treat us with the arrogance which he has hitherto displayed. The delegates, too, who come on the pretext of negotiating are more exalted in rank and humbler in temper the nearer we draw to the rich monasteries and shrines of the priestly capital. The latest emissaries from Lhasa included messengers from the Tzongdu—a body which had previously ignored us altogether—and the GRAND CHAMBERLAIN of the DALAI LAMA. Not even this dignitary seems to have had any real powers to treat. The emissaries never get beyond asking us to go back again, and the GRAND CHAMBERLAIN could only warn COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND that, if we did persist in entering Lhasa, the shock of so grievous a sacrilege might cost the DALAI LAMA his life. We should deeply deplore such a tragedy, but we really must take our chance. The DALAI LAMA and his advisers should have considered the contingency while there was yet time.

We continue to show extraordinary indulgence to these ignorant and stiff-necked monks, as we have done from the beginning. Of course COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND had to tell the GRAND CHAMBERLAIN and his colleagues that the treaty must be signed at Lhasa. That has been inevitable since they compelled us to advance from Gyantse. We warned them that we should insist upon this procedure unless they despatched qualified negotiators to that place by the date which we had fixed. They chose to take no notice of the warning and not to send the negotiators. They have now to pay the penalty for their foolish obstinacy at whatever cost to their pride and to the alleged sensibilities of the GRAND LAMA. We cannot now go back from our demand. To do so would be to give the authorities at Lhasa just such an occasion as they would know how to seize for assuring the Tibetans that we had not dared to approach the holy city. The lie would be believed; it would ensure the Lamas the support of the people in efforts to evade their engagements and in intrigues against us; it might imperil the communications of the expedition, and it could not fail to create a most unfavourable impression of our firmness and

Times, August 6th 1904

Our troops have now advanced so far upon the road to Lhasa that news from the column takes a week to reach England. The latest information we have received is quite satisfactory. GENERAL MACDONALD reports on July 29 that the passage of the Tsangpo was being effected without accident and that he expected it would be completed by Sunday last. Our Special Correspondent's message of the same date speaks of it as nearly finished, and tells us that no further fighting was expected before Lhasa itself was reached. An examination of the map which we publish this morning shows that the route from the Chagsam ferry lies up the valley of a con-

Times, August 6th 1904

intelligence in Bhutan and Nepal, and even within the borders of India proper. But short of this impossible concession, COLONEL YOUNG-HUSBAND appears to have gone very far to meet the wishes of the Lamas. He has promised, we are told, not to enter the monasteries unless we are attacked from them, and he has undertaken, perhaps somewhat prematurely, to quit Lhasa immediately after the treaty has been signed. We are going there—if, indeed, we are not there already—but the length of our stay depends upon the action of the Tibetans themselves. The march from Gyantse, which began on July 14, has been full of interest, in spite of its generally pacific character. It has lain through some of the wildest and most inaccessible mountains in the world, jealously secluded from the gaze of civilized man, and for the most part very imperfectly surveyed. Though there have been few enemies to encounter, the natural obstacles have been of the most formidable kind, and the success with which they have been overcome does high credit to those who have organized and led the expedition.

The first great barrier on the way was the Karo-la Pass, nearly 17,000ft. high, which leads from the valley of the Nyang Chhu into that of the beautiful Yamdok Lake. This was occupied, it will be remembered, after a mere semblance of resistance on July 18. The description of the position which our Special Correspondent sent us at the time shows how formidable it would have been in the hands of a resolute enemy. But the Tibetans, who had shown plenty of pluck in house-to-house fighting, where they had no chance of success, abandoned all the elaborate works they had constructed on the approach of our troops and fled away to the neighbouring ice-fields. The defences were dismantled by the expedition which marched down the valley of the Karo Chhu through Zara without interruption, reaching Nagartse on July 19 or 20. There was a garrison in the jong at this important point, but they retreated in hot haste and left the fort to the Pathans. Yarsig, which will be found on our map at the north-west corner of the lake, together with Peti Jong, or Piahte Jong, were occupied on July 21. Then came another great mountain pass. On July 24 the expedition crossed the Khambala, and could gaze from a height of 15,000ft. into the valley of the Yamdok lake behind them and that of the Tsangpo or Brahmaputra in their front. It must have been with something of the thrill of the great discoverers of the old times that they first looked down upon this magnificent panorama. The Tsangpo itself is the last of the mighty defences with which nature has girdled the sacred city of the Lamas. Even at this distance from the Bay of Bengal the noble stream is 150 yards wide, flowing with great volume and

strength. It was quite undefended, yet it was only by the exercise of much skill and judgment that the passage has been effected with hardly any loss. One life, indeed, it cost us of no common value. MAJOR BRETHERTON, to whose exertions as chief supply and transport officer the expedition owes so much, was swept away and drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The rest of the road seems open and relatively easy.

Bombay Gazette, Aug 6th 1904

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

BERTHON BOATS CAPSIZE.

AN OFFICER AND THREE SEPOYS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The following has been received from General Macdonald dated Gyantse 1st August:—

Chaksaw Ferry, July 27th 7 a.m.:—On July 23rd we marched from Pete Gong to Demolung at the foot of Kambala in pouring rain.

On July 24th we marched across the Kambala at a height of 16,000 feet to Kamba-hav on the bank of the Bramaputra sending on the whole of the Mounted infantry under Major Igoulden to seize the Chaksaw ferry which was successfully done, and two large ferry boats were taken possession of. Whilst Chaksaw was occupied by the Mounted infantry for the night, some hundreds of the enemy were observed on the opposite side of the river fleeing towards Lhasa.

Messengers from the Tibetan National Council arrived in early morning with a letter for Colonel Younghusband.

On July 25th, we marched to Chaksaw ferry and commenced the passage of the Bramaputra which here is about 150 yards wide with a heavy volume of water and a strong current. We succeeded in crossing one Company of Mounted infantry and and 7 Companies of infantry by night fall, using four Berthon boats and two large local boats.

I extremely regret to report that Major Bretherton my Chief Supply and Transport officer was drowned together with two Gurkhas by the capsizing of a boat during the crossing of the river. Also one man of the Guides infantry was drowned whilst swimming across the river to obtain boats.

Bombay Gazette, Aug⁶ 1904

Daily News, Aug 6th 1904

On July 26th, the passage of troops across the river was proceeded with, but owing to the river having risen ~~the~~ foot, progress was not so fast as yesterday.

Chagyop Kenpo, Ta Lama and Dhongyat Chenpo arrived at the Chaksaw monastery during the afternoon from the other side of the river to see Colonel Younghusband.

We regret to hear of the death of Major Bertherton, the Chief Supply and Transport officer with the Tibet Mission who was drowned owing to the upsetting of a raft made out of two Berthon boats on Tsangpo River on the 25th July, when General Macdonald's force was crossing.

Two Gurkhas and a Pathan were also drowned owing to the strength of the current.

The enemy offered no opposition.

The Berthon boats which capsized upon the Tsangpo River in Tibet were tried upon the waters of the Scorpion Lake, past which the Mission marched, and were found to work admirably. Their failure upon the river must have been due therefore solely to the strong current.

Colonel Younghusband promised that we would leave Lhasa immediately after the treaty was signed.—Reuter.

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from Lord Ampthill, dated the 5th of August:

"All wounded officers recovered except Major Lye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, who is progressing favourably."

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Viceroy, dated 5th August:

"Macdonald telegraphed 29th July was continuing crossing river without accident, and expected to complete crossing 31st July."

Yorkshire Observer, Aug 1904

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

[PRESS ASSOCIATION SPECIAL SERVICE.]

Simla, Thursday.

The bulk of the British force has crossed the Brahmaputra. Colonel Younghusband has promised that the British will not enter the monastery at Lhasa unless they are attacked.

Chaksam Ferry, July 29 (via Gyantse, Thursday).

The difficulties of getting the expedition across the Saupo have been to a large extent overcome. The engineers have managed to fix a cable across the river, from which a tow-rope for boats is swung on a pulley. The mounted infantry, working their way twenty miles up the stream, secured a dozen skin boats at a point where the river narrows into a gorge, the existence of which seems, at least at this season of the year, to preclude the possibility of boat traffic between Thigatsso and Haksam. These skin boats have proved most useful in assisting the mules across the river.

The greater part of the force is now over on the north side, and the march to Lhasa will shortly be resumed. We are camped here among pleasant groves, and there are crops of peas, barley, and vegetables of all kinds growing in profusion on this side of the river, but cultivation is restricted to the valleys, which are on all sides surrounded by high jagged hills. Our scouts have not discovered any signs of an armed force, and the villagers seem inclined to be friendly.

ADVANCE TO LHASA.

CROSSING THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

PROMISES TO THE TIBETANS.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

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Colonel Younghusband has promised that the British will not enter the monasteries at Lhasa unless they are attacked.—Reuter.

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The Engineers have managed to fix a cable across the river, from which a tow rope for boats is swung on a pulley.

The mounted infantry, working their way twenty miles up stream, secured a dozen skin boats.

We are camped here among pleasant groves, and there are crops of peas, barley, and vegetables of all kinds growing in profusion.

The Grand Chamberlain said that if we entered the Holy City the Dalai Lama might die from the shock to his religious feelings.

Yorkshire Observer
Aug. 6th 1904

Colonel Younghusband has had two interviews with the peace delegates. At the first durbar the Grand Chamberlain was present. This man was treated with great deference by the others. He is said to be in personal attendance on the Dalai Lama, and brought a letter from the Dalai Lama, the purport of which was to ask us to go no further.

The delegates have altogether abandoned their grievous, arrogant attitude, and are now making personal appeals to Colonel Younghusband not to go on. The Grand Chamberlain even said that if we entered the holy city the Dalai Lama might die from shock to his religious feelings.

Colonel Younghusband replied that the treaty must be signed at Lhasa, but promised not to enter the monasteries, provided that we were not fired on from them. He also promised that we should leave Lhasa immediately after the treaty was signed, adding that the length of our stay depended on the Tibetans themselves.

The India Office has received a telegram from Lord Amphilh stating that all the wounded officers of the British force in Tibet have recovered except Major Lye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, who is progressing favourably.

Times, August 8th 1904

THE TASK OF THE EXPEDITION.

General Macdonald deserves the warmest congratulations for this successful and unchecked advance to an unknown objective at the end of 400 miles of communications.

It must be remembered that only after the night attack on the mission at Gyantse on May 5 was the determination of the Tibetans not to treat with Colonel Younghusband, in spite of his arrival for that purpose, made perfectly clear, and consequently a further advance to Lhasa was necessary in order to compel the Tibetans to recognize the seriousness of our resolution.

The Government was determined at all costs to clear up the matters in dispute and to effect a friendly settlement on the only possible basis. That basis could only be secured in permanence by the recognition by the Tibetans of the vast importance to both parties that Tibet should remain friendly and wholly uninfluenced by other Powers whose interests in Asia are opposed to our own.

Nor was this all. Until Tibet realizes the absolute necessity of abiding by treaties such as that of 1890, which it now appears was not only signed on her behalf by the only qualified party, but had

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been ratified by a meeting specially convened of the Tsongdu, satisfactory relations will obviously be impossible.

In order to secure a final settlement, after the subject had once been seriously broached between the two Governments, Colonel Younghusband received orders to proceed to Lhasa, the Home Government being convinced that in no other way could the seriousness of the incident and the determination of the British to come to a thorough understanding be realized.

The march, therefore, was begun on July 14. But though on the face it was merely the normal development of a policy already inaugurated, the most costly and important preparations were necessarily postponed till it was clear that they would be needed. Therefore it reflects credit, such as probably will not be realized except in military circles, and not in all of them either, that General Macdonald, ably seconded by Major Bretherton, chief of the supply and transport department—whose recent loss at Chag-sum, to the heartfelt regret of every one in the force, has already been recorded—and Major Iggulden, chief staff officer, has successfully carried through operations involving political issues of the utmost importance in a country unknown from a military point of view, and in the face of difficulties which the practical failure of the enemy's opposition reduced in degree only.

It has throughout the advance been impossible to assume not merely the existence of sufficient stores in the villages, but even the fact that any cultivation would be possible along the route in these altitudes. The conditions of warfare with the Tibetans rendered necessary hampering precautions which might have been neglected with more civilized nations, and this small self-contained force had before it three weeks' marching into total obscurity in a country not trodden by European feet for nearly 100 years, and against an enemy whose power of resistance, in spite of previous experience, still remained conjectural, the only certainty being that the best rifles and the Golden Army would be reserved for the defence of the capital.

The march has been a complete success, and in the hour of its achievement it is only just to recognize the work done by all concerned. Besides the General and the two officers mentioned, upon whom the burden of responsibility necessarily rested, one may mention—though selection is invidious—that a word of recognition is due to the General's staff and others by whose exertions the long worked for victory has at last been achieved. Captain O'Connor, secretary of the mission, whose assistance has been invaluable both as an officer and as an interpreter to General Macdonald as well as to Colonel Younghusband; Colonel Brander, commanding the 32nd Pioneers; Major Row, who brought to a magnificent and soldierlike state his 8th Gurkhas; Captain Sheppard, R.E.; Captains Ottley and Peterson, brilliant mounted infantry leaders; Ryder, surveying engineer and constructor of the Chung-lo fortifications, and the

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officers of the transport corps—all these are but a handful of men to whom credit is due for the successful achievement of what is likely to rank among the most brilliant expeditions ever sent from India.

Not a day has been uninteresting; by mountain, lake, and river the extraordinary interest of the scenery has been doubled every mile by the remembrance of the unique circumstances in which it was seen for the first time by living Europeans; perhaps, also, it has been endowed with a sinister attractiveness by the remembrance that in all probability it was being seen also for the last time by any except those related by ties both of religion and blood to the strange people of whom so much has been speculated and written and so little known.

That in the present achievement there is *aliquid amari* is indisputable. Never again will the lonely and superstitious isolation of the Forbidden City exert the same unique fascination as before. At last after many years the veil has been lifted, and, though beyond doubt it will again be lowered and the scene again hidden from the eyes of the white man, the world, which will be richer by the information, will also be poorer by one—almost the last—of the remaining centres of romantic interest.

In this connexion it is curious that the Chinese prefer that the isolation of Lhasa should be terminated, arguing that their own cities, once, as Jerusalem, closed, are now open to the foreigner, and denouncing the arrogance of the Tibetan pretensions to solitude. True, the complete isolation of Lhasa dates back only 60 years. Before that missionaries and their chapels were welcomed in the heart of Lhasa; but in those days international researches were poorly fostered, and those came as missionaries who were badly equipped as historians, rarely sending home letters and records, never descriptions of the city destined to become the cynosure of the romantic interest of the world. Still it should be mentioned that the names of Grueber, Della Penna Desideri, Van der Putte, Manning, and Huc are inseparably bound up with the city of which they so little realized the unique fascinations, the city which remains almost unchanged from their day to our own.

It was, then, with strange impatience that the last stages of the long journey were completed.

We have to-day the official announcement that the British Mission has actually reached Lhasa and is encamped within a short distance of the great Potala Palace. Our Special Correspondent sends a more detailed account of the last stages of the long and difficult march, and a picturesque description of the Forbidden City and its surroundings. It is not without a twinge of sentimental regret that we see opened up to the eyes of the Western world one of the few places on the earth round which still hangs something of the romance of mystery and inviolability. The few

isolated travellers who have penetrated the heart of Tibet have not sufficed to dispel the mystery or seriously to hamper the imagination. It is a different thing altogether when a British expedition is encamped under the windows of the DALAI LAMA, and when hundreds of eager observers catalogue the monasteries, master the topography, study the manners of the inhabitants, and, as it were, throw the full glare of publicity upon what has been hitherto seen only in partial and doubtful glimpses. Stolid as the Tibetans are showing themselves it must be for them also a surprising and bewildering revelation of the external world when, for the first time in their history, a European force enters their inaccessible and jealously-guarded capital. It is not wonderful if they do not all at once grasp the full meaning of the phenomenon and are slow to recognize that these strangers have come to dictate terms which they have the power to enforce. That the expedition has penetrated into their sacred city is entirely the fault of their own inability to admit the novel idea that such a thing is possible. A little more quickness of perception, or even a little more willingness to take the advice of entirely friendly residents, such as the representative of Nepal and the Chinese AMBAN, would have enabled them to avoid the actual intrusion of an armed force. COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND has always shown himself more than willing to treat; but the Lamas with fatal persistency have refused that partial sacrifice of their pride which would have saved them from a more humiliating experience. The British expedition has been compelled to enter the very stronghold of their power and authority; while it is under the same compulsion to see that the lesson is properly learnt and laid to heart.

At present it seems that the Lamas and, indeed, the Tibetans generally are but dimly aware of their situation. COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, our Correspondent tells us, has had an abortive interview with these obstinate ecclesiastical potentates, who profess a desire for peace, but seem to have no notion of procuring it by making any concession. The modest request that the Tibetan traders should be allowed to form a market outside the town has been refused to the force which holds the place at its mercy. The Lamas attempted to close the existing markets, and that they did not do so appears to be due to the representative of Nepal, who has thus added another to the many exertions he has made to bring about more amicable relations. The Chinese AMBAN in like manner has proved his friendliness by securing supplies of firewood for our troops and by sending in large presents of food. Supplies appear to be abundant, but the Lamas, adhering to their ostrich policy, apparently imagine that they can deny them to our soldiers. It was sought to stop our advance by representing that the DALAI LAMA could not survive the shock of seeing invaders in his capital. As was to be expected, that great man has found a less painful solution of the difficulty. He

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Army & Navy Gazette, Aug 6 1904

has retired to a private monastery a few miles off, at which the shock will, we may hope, prove less rude than if he had actually witnessed the arrival of our troops. After an interval means will probably be found to induce him to look more closely upon the situation. It would hardly do to allow exaggerated regard for his feelings to leave him the opportunity to repudiate what had not been personally agreed to by himself. COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND is, as he has always been, very conciliatory and very ready to make things as easy as possible for the Lamas. He has been rightly careful to avoid as far as he possibly can anything that may arouse religious resentment, and he now promises that no attempt will be made to enter a monastery unless it is used for offensive operations against our troops. In acting thus he consults the feelings of the Nepalese, who have been our good friends throughout this business, and also of our own Indian subjects, to whom temples and monasteries have a peculiarly sacred character. But his consideration in such matters will not affect his resolve to come to a clear and definite understanding, nor will it lead him to acquiesce indefinitely in the dilatory tactics which the Lamas evidently intend to push as far as possible.

If we turn from the political to the military side of this expedition, it must be accounted a very brilliant feat of arms. It is true that the Tibetans, from a military point of view, have not proved formidable enemies. But we learned in South Africa, as the Russians are learning in Manchuria, that an army has other difficulties to contend with than those directly furnished by its enemies. GENERAL MACDONALD has had to face these difficulties upon a scale so great that higher military qualities on the part of the Tibetans would not have made a very appreciable difference. He has had to lead his troops through an unsurveyed country lying among the loftiest mountain ranges in the world, where the passes are higher than the peak of Mont Blanc. He has had to assume, and the assumption has been generally verified, that he could not depend upon that country for supplies of the most ordinary kind. The enemy were an unknown quantity, and their tactics might have involved dangers of a kind altogether disproportionate to their value in ordinary military operations. To physical difficulties which the most active imagination probably fails to appreciate at their real magnitude were added political uncertainties and hampering reserves, so that the military problem could never be completely dealt with on purely military grounds. Amid all these disadvantages the arduous march has been a conspicuous success achieved with the minimum of cost, and as such will hold a high place even among the efforts of the British in India.

Major George Howard Brotherton, D.S.O., Indian Army, was drowned on the 25th ult. whilst crossing the Tsangpo river, Tibet, on a Berthon raft. Born March 6, 1860, he joined the Royal Irish Regiment July 29, 1882; was transferred to the Indian Army Feb. 15, 1884; became Captain July 29, 1893; and Major July 10, 1901. He served in the Miranzai (1st and 2nd) Expeditions, 1891 (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp); in the operations in Chitral, 1895, including the investment of the Fort of Mastuj (mentioned in despatches, D.S.O., medal with clasp); and in the Tirah Expedition, 1897-98, as Brigade Commissariat Officer, Peshawar Column, including the operations in the Bera Valley, Dec. 7-14, and in the Bazar Valley, Dec. 25-30 (mentioned in despatches, two clasps).

Daily Telegraph, Aug 8th 1904

THE Tibetan expedition has not only invaded the Forbidden Land, but has reached the Secret City. A British force has marched where the foot of no living white man had ever trod, and has seen what no European eye for several generations had been allowed to witness. On Wednesday last, though the news has taken five days to travel, General MACDONALD achieved his immediate purpose in safety, parting with a restrained but firm and persuasive hand the curtain of mystery which has so long surrounded the mystic citadel of Lamaland. "Far hence in Asia," wrote a Victorian poet in some famous and pensive stanzas, "On the smooth convent roofs of Holy Lhaasa, Bright shines the sun." The accuracy of the meteorological assertion made in the last line we cannot guarantee; but the lines are gilded, as it were, with the legendary light which has always hung over the least accessible of the great religious centres of the world. Until now even the average well-educated Englishman had no definite impression of the capital of a faith still numbering vastly more adherents than any other belief professed by mankind—the Rome of the Yellow World, equalled in sacred renown by three other cities alone in all Asia—Benares, Mecca, and Jerusalem. In the debatable lands between the Indian and the Russian marches, where the fear of white conquest has been increasing, with some reason, for many generations, the clock of progress has been in one respect put back. Afghanistan, for instance, is, as Tibet before the present expedition was, far more effectually sealed against European travellers than

was the case in the earlier part of last century. Then, and in earlier times, Lhasa had been reached on several occasions by Jesuit and Capuchin missionaries. Since the journey of THOMAS MANNING, no Englishman has succeeded in lifting the veil concealing the Red Palace from which the living divinity of the Dalai Lama radiates his spiritual influence, as it were, throughout the vast Buddhist regions of Asia, from Persia to Japan, and from the temples of Ceylon to the depths of Siberia and the frozen ocean. Until now MANNING had been the first and last of our own countrymen to reach the Tibetan capital; and since the Abbé Huc entered it, and described his experiences in one of the most delightful books of travel ever written, Lhasa had been visited by no explorer from any western land. It had, however, been reached more than once by the native agents employed as the Indian Government's able emissaries in what Mr. KIRLING calls the "great game." General MACDONALD's miniature but extremely business-like army, with Colonel YOUNGHEUSLAND's diplomatic mission, have marched through considerable stretches of wholly unexplored country which has been for the first time scientifically surveyed and mapped. Lhasa itself will be in all probability studied and photographed as it never was before, and the most interesting geographical problem of its kind remaining will be solved once for all.

In the course of its strangely adventurous history the British Army has been called upon to march over more of the planet, and to face an infinitely wider variety of perils and difficulties, than any other army, whether of the modern or the ancient world. The flag of England has been carried at the head of her regiments not only over "regions CÆSAR never knew," but over continents that ALEXANDER never dreamed of and NAPOLEON never reached. Ours is the only Army which has, with the occasional assistance of the marines, fought in all the five continents from the Rhine to the Crimea, from Syria to Peking, from Hudson's Bay to Patagonia, from Egypt to the Cape, and in the Australasian seas from New Guinea to New Zealand. But the ascent of the Himalayas and the march to Lhasa surpass, in purely picturesque fascination, everything in British military annals. We described some time since the stages by which General MACDONALD reached the "half-way house" at Gyantse. With the arrival of reinforcements the formidable jong commanding that place—a massive fortress of stone—was brilliantly stormed by the Gurkhas and Sikhs, with their British officers, as ever, in the van of troops who in their own character are among the most fearless and eager in the world. From Gyantse the army stormed and crossed the Karo-la, a pass lying at the stupendous altitude of over sixteen thousand feet—that is clear above the level of the summit of Mont Blanc. Thence the expedition descended to the

vast expanse of the celebrated Yamdok Lake, crossing at one stage along a causeway between two arms of its blue waters. Convinced at last by the terrible losses repeatedly inflicted upon them that it was in vain to resist the progress of the British column, the Tibetans now allowed it to thread a free way through passes and gorges where a handful of troops, scientifically directed and armed with weapons of precision, could have held at bay a far larger force than General MACDONALD's. Beyond the Yamdok Lake, the expedition looked down at last upon the magnificent scene of the great valley, framed in mountain peaks, sprinkled with orchards, through which flows the Tsang River, whose unique course, long one of the greatest mysteries of Asiatic geography, runs for a thousand miles behind the Himalayas, and then breaks through that titanic rampart in a mighty curve, and sweeps down to the Indian plains under the name of the Brahmaputra, to merge its wide-rolling current with the Ganges. A week ago the work of crossing the great river of Tibet was completed, though, by the saddest incident of the expedition, it unfortunately cost the life of Major BRETHERTON, who had rendered signal service in the organisation of one of the finest pieces of transport work ever done.

From first to last, indeed, all ranks of the expedition have faced extraordinary toils and hardships, and have surmounted incredible difficulties with a spirit and efficiency never excelled in the records of the Army. The native regiments, under the leadership of British officers, have again shown themselves to rank—and we use these words not conventionally, but advisedly—among the picked troops of the world. General MACDONALD, personally, deserves the warmest congratulations for the combined daring and circumspection with which he has conducted to its goal, with the minimum of risk and loss, an enterprise upon which many shrewd judges looked at the outset with anxiety and misgiving. On Wednesday last, as we have said, the army encamped in the suburbs of Lhasa, though no one is yet allowed to enter the city. From the vivid and curious reports of first impressions, which appear elsewhere, it will be gathered that the famous scene remains substantially unchanged since old-fashioned travellers described it, the characteristic vista of tall, tower-like houses, spreading at the base of the great hill dominated by the huge and vivid mass of the Potala, or Red Palace—the seat of the Yellow Pope—the Vatican of Asia. It may seem premature to forecast the diplomatic sequel of the mission, but there can be little risk in anticipating that a prompt and satisfactory end will be reached, at the centre of Tibetan affairs, to the interminable inconclusiveness of the negotiations carried on at the circumference. In the spirit of LUTHER, who would "ride into Leipzig though it were raining Duke GEORGES," we have gone to Lhasa in spite of all the incantations known to Tibetan demonology and the curses under which the lamas expected the

Daily Telegraph Aug^t 8th 1904

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British Army to wither away. The political negotiations pass now into the competent hands of Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND. In the meantime the lamas have abandoned infatuated threats for abject supplication. We have been assured by panic-stricken deputations that the avatar of BUDDHA would die "from the shock to his religious feelings" if we marched to Lhasa. We have marched to Lhasa and the DALAI LAMA survives. That potentate has learned his weakness and our strength, and he will probably condescend to affix his exalted signature to the necessary documents providing for the restoration of peace and the establishment of reasonable relations between India and Tibet. Now that the refusal to negotiate honestly upon the frontier has brought us to the Secret City itself, not in single spies, but in battalions, the aim of the Dalai Lama and his counsellors will be to get us away as soon as possible. DOBJEFF, the Russian agent, having failed to make good his promises, has vanished, it appears, in time; but Lord CURZON, on the contrary, has kept to the letter of his word. Lhasa must either be closed to all European influence or it must recognise ours as the superior will. When Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND has effected an arrangement satisfactory to the Indian Government, the expedition will once more withdraw as it came. But the lesson it has imprinted upon the memory of the lamas will not be soon or easily effaced. The entry into Holy Lhasa has at least proved that there is no spot too remote to be reached by the long arm of British power in any of the debateable lands where our ascendancy is necessary to secure the safety of our Indian dominion and to keep the British Empire in unshaken and complete control of those regions which the present Viceroy has finely called the glacis of the frontier.

Standard, Aug^t 8th 1904

Yesterday the welcome news reached Simla that Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND'S Mission had arrived, on Wednesday, at the gates of Lhasa, and this morning we are able to publish an interesting account of his reception. The DALAI LAMA had withdrawn, but with the placing of the camp in sight of the sacred city of the Tibetans, we enter on the decisive, and probably the final, stage of our long-delayed settlement with the monks who have striven so obstinately to keep their country closed against us. The Expedition has been from the first

marked both by scrupulous moderation towards the perverse Government we are dealing with, and by a fine combination of gallantry and good management. We do not, of course, pretend to rank the purely Military work done very high. The Indian Army has too glorious a record to be under any necessity to make much of the defeat of such feeble opponents as the Tibetans. It is true that they have revealed an unexpected measure of resolution in several of the conflicts that have taken place. Though on most occasions they have only stood behind walls, they have also shown themselves capable of charging manfully in the open. But their inferiority in armament is so great, and the art they showed in fortifying positions was so antiquated, that their bravery has been disastrous only to themselves. Since the failure of their elaborate preparations at Gyantso they have obviously lost all confidence. At the Karo-la Pass on July 18 they abandoned their defences after a mere semblance of resistance. No stand whatever was made at the Khamba-la, and the Expedition was allowed to effect the arduous passage of the Tsang-po, or upper waters of the Brahmaputra, without opposition. The Tibetan warriors had obviously discovered the extent of their own weakness, and had ceased to believe that either natural advantages of ground or the sanctity of their ecclesiastical masters would avail to enable them to stop the advance of the Mission. Yet this lesson would not have been taught had there been any lack of firmness on the part of Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND and his officers, or if the Pathans and Sikhs of the escort had failed to respond to the call made on their Military honour. The task of conducting the troops over lofty passes and through a poor country required no slight organising capacity, and its successful discharge reflects high credit on the leaders. It is much to be regretted that the passage of the Brahmaputra cost the life of so valuable an officer as Major BRETHERTON. His lamented fate proves that, even in the absence of armed opposition, the conquest of this final obstacle of Nature imposed serious risks. At last the Mission stands in full view of the jealously-guarded city, with its hills crowned by the DALAI LAMA'S Palace, and by gloomy monastic edifices towering over the clusters of narrow streets and plantations of trees at their feet. There is nothing forbidding in its appearance as it is seen from the outside. A fertile, well-cultivated valley, dotted with country villas and plantations, and solidly built houses of stone, suggests a pleasant picture of prosperity. Like the distant glories of Constantinople, they might not bear the test of closer examination, but for the present the Mission rests from the labours of its march in the enjoyment of abundant provisions, and a just pride in the vigorous accomplishment of an arduous task.

If the Envoy of the Indian Government were about to enter on negotiations with men influenced by what seem to us ordinary rules of prudence, this end would come rapidly. Colonel

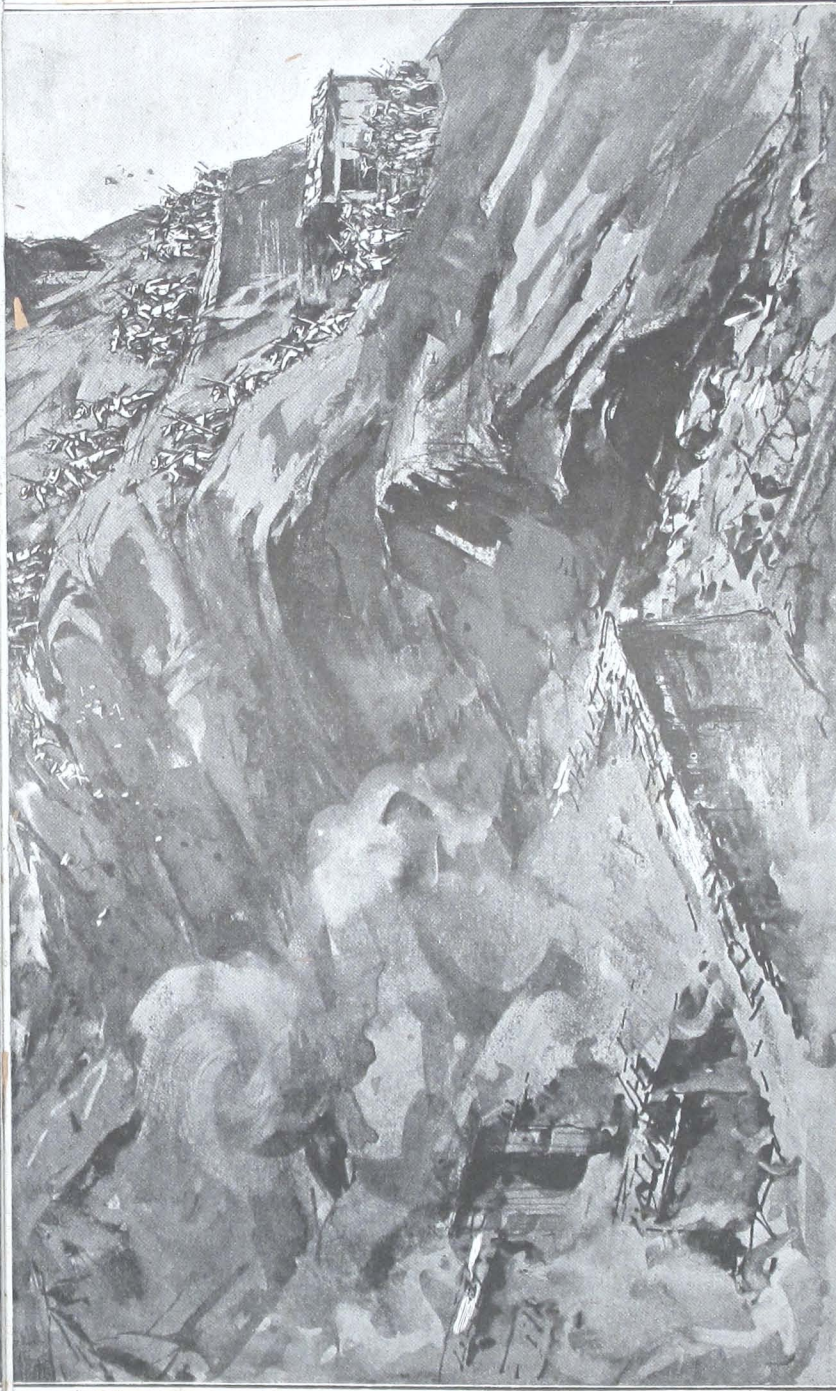
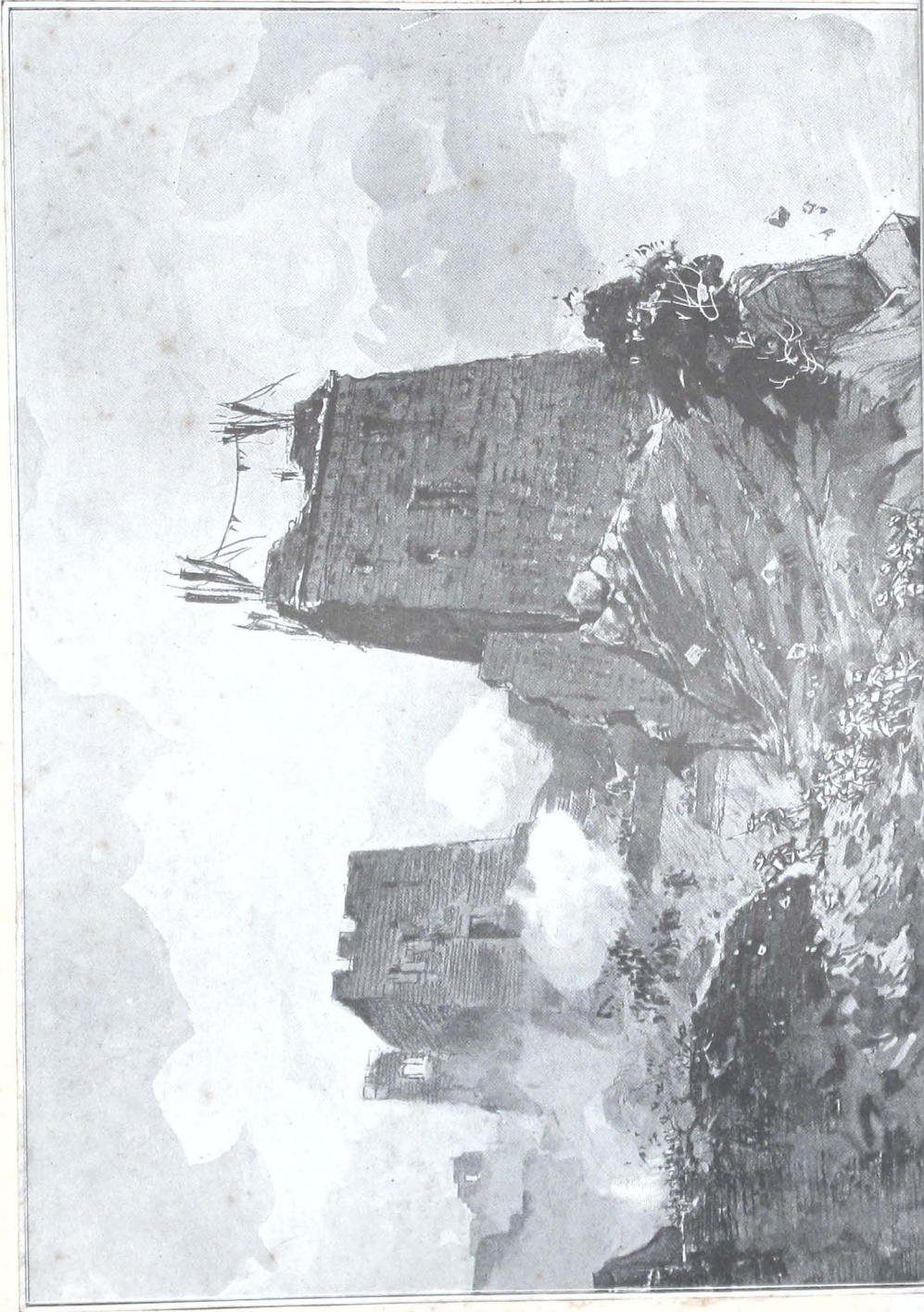
Standard Aug 5th 1904

YOUNGHUSBAND has proved to the DALAI LAMA that he could not be deterred from reaching the Capital either by threats or armed opposition. From the humane desire to render compliance with necessity as easy as possible for the religious and political head of the Tibetan Buddhists, he has undertaken to make his visit as little onerous, and as brief, as the fulfilment of the purpose for which he has been commissioned will allow. The Monasteries will not be occupied unless the troops of the escort are fired upon, and the city is to be evacuated as soon as the Treaty which the Mission has been sent to obtain is signed. If the DALAI LAMA is capable of paying attention to the advice of his Chinese Suzerain, and of his fellow Buddhists in Nepal, he will be helped by them to see the wisdom of coming to terms. The AMBAN has visited Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND, has provided food for the escort, and has promised to do his utmost to forward a settlement. The Agent of Nepal has not, so far, presented himself in the camp; but he has sent messages to the British Envoy, and there can be no doubt that he will enforce the good counsel which his Government has offered to the DALAI LAMA all along. It is noteworthy that there is not the slightest evidence of popular hostility to the Mission. Not only has no opposition been offered during the latter stage of the advance, but the people show a cheerful and thoroughly mundane willingness to make a little honest profit for themselves by selling food to the members of the escort. The guards who accompanied the officials recently despatched to delay Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND's march have fraternised good-humouredly with the Sikhs and Pathans. Somebody in Lhasa must have been taught by experience that armed resistance would be fatal. It is said, on the authority of the Nepalese Envoy, that the inhabitants had been warned by beat of drum that any attempt to exclude the Mission would be disastrous to themselves. They clearly want very little persuasion to keep quiet. Whatever difficulty remains to be overcome will unfortunately arise from the obstinacy of the DALAI LAMA himself. The present holder of the dignity is understood to be less of a puppet than most of his predecessors. We have little means of knowing how far his independence is genuine; but, as well as can be seen, he is doggedly opposed to submission. Though he has yielded so far as to send representatives of high rank to Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND during the final stage of the advance, they have not been authorised to make an acceptable offer. Piteous appeals that the Envoy would spare him the fatal shock to his nerves likely to be caused by the entry of British troops into his Capital have been all they have had to convey—and it is an unsatisfactory sign that he was absent when the Mission encamped in sight of Lhasa.

It is obvious that the persistence of the DALAI LAMA in a recalcitrant attitude will

postpone the date when the Mission can be withdrawn according to the wish of the Indian Government. So far, all the indications are that this is the line he means to adopt. Lord AMPHILL's message to the India Office tells us that the DALAI LAMA was "away at a private monastery," some miles off, when Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND pitched his camp in sight of Lhasa. The Correspondents who accompany the Mission learn that he has fled in a state of extreme agitation to a convent fifteen miles away, declaring that he was resolved to go into strict seclusion for three years. It would be uncharitable to assume that there is nothing in his conduct except obstinate and misplaced cunning. A man brought up from early boyhood in strict monastic concealment, and in a belief in his own sanctity, may shrink with unaffected horror from contact with the rude outer world. But the sincerity of his tremors does not make the task of bringing him to behave in a rational way any the easier. On the contrary, he will be only the more difficult to persuade. The Mission cannot engage in a hunt through the mountains of Tibet for a fugitive DALAI LAMA who will take to hiding in one monastery after another. Meantime, his hurried retreat has had the natural consequence of throwing Lhasa into a state of anarchy. The legitimate Government has disappeared, and the warriors collected to stop the Mission are very credibly reported to be plundering the townsmen. It would be strange if they did not extend their attentions to the monasteries, which are known to be rich. For the moment this may render both the citizens and the monks not only willing to welcome Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND within the walls of the city, but also anxious to see him undertake the restoration of order. Yet the Treaty cannot easily be made without the co-operation of the DALAI LAMA, and his continued absence will render it quite impossible for the Mission to execute Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND's engagement to leave Lhasa—which is contingent on the conclusion of a satisfactory settlement. The co-operation of the Chinese Envoy may prove extremely useful if he will honestly try to make the Tibetan Ruler understand that the only way of freeing his Capital from the presence of the foreigner is to enter into a genuine and reasonable Treaty.

Graphic, August 13th 1904



DRAWN BY H. C. BREWER

The finest performance in the fighting at Gyantse was undoubtedly the storming of the breach by the 8th Gurkhas. The Tibetans, unable to load their guns quickly enough, and prevented from aiming over the wall by the heavy fire from the guns, were forced to storm the breach. As the Gurkhas were climbing up the stiff rockface, regular volleys of shot and shell were hurled through the air round them. Many were stricken down. A havildar, on reaching the summit,

FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT N. V. L. RYDÖT

had his leg broken and fell a great distance. Some ten others (including two officers) were also wounded in this place. Intense enthusiasm prevailed as the stormers breasted the breach. The occupants of the village, Easters, Sikhs, and others, were also present. Even in the distant mission, whence the conflict had been watched through glasses, loud shouts of triumph were uttered.

A FINE FEAT OF ARMS AT GYANTSE JONG: THE GURKHAS STORMING THE BREACH

St James' Gazette, August 8th 1904

THE MYSTERY OF LHASA.

FIRST LIFTING OF THE VEIL.

BLOODLESS END OF THE BRITISH JOURNEY.

Last Wednesday the veil was lifted for European eyes from the mystery and superstition of the Forbidden City. The last stages of the long journey which commenced thirteen months ago were marked by no serious opposition, and General Macdonald had scarcely pitched a temporary camp near the great Potala Palace when the Chinese Amban visited Colonel Younghusband with promises of moral support and with material supplies of food and firewood.

The Sacred City was out of bounds for the 4,000 men that compose the British force, but the panorama that burst upon their gaze only at the gates of the city was sufficiently magnificent to satisfy the curiosity excited by the tales of baffled travellers. Naturally the descriptions of the correspondents are not yet exact. One says: "The city itself consists of a mass of well-built and closely-packed houses with narrow streets. From a distance it might almost pass for an English suburban town." The "Times" more elaborately paints "a small but tangled town, in which the narrow streets are as irregular as those in the City of London. The general colouring is a dull adobe dun relieved by brown parapets, but a blaze of golden roofs a little to the south of the centre of the town reveals Jokhang, the great cathedral centre of Lamaic reverence, which in its ground plan curiously resembles the Santa Maria Maggiore."

The road to the city from the west for the last four miles is a causeway built upon a marsh. Bare mountain spurs and thick forest are seen ahead and on the sides. But the fluttering of butterflies and the peaceful grazing of the cattle in the reeds or mallows might make the English soldier think it is an August day at home instead of in the heart of Asia. From a sea of trees in which Lhasa is buried rise Potala and Chagpori, the former the seat of the palace-monastery. The panorama from the latter is described in the "Times":—

"To the left the totally disproportionate bulk of Potala rises almost from the ground in gigantic stretches of white masonry pierced with interminable rows of windows and scaled by great red-edged, zigzag stairways 20ft. wide. Above these a white mass ascends at either end in the shape of a heavily-terraced palace enclosing a maroon mass, the main building, in which the windows are less seen and are greatly concealed by thick brown matting, completely hiding the central recess. Above this again golden roofs of a Chinese pattern give a satisfying finish to the whole huge structure, which is 430ft. in height and about 800ft. and 900ft. in length, completely dominating and dwarfing the city of Lhasa, which is separated from the Palace by wide stretches of turf and a beautiful plantation full of forest trees through which streams meander."

"Further off, rising above the mean houses between, the Meru Gumpa marks with its scantily-gilded pinnacles the vicinity of the old Capucha missionary chapel, and on the extreme north the bright golden roof of Pamchoe, the second most venerable temple in Lhasa, glistens among the trees. Nothing in all the approach up to the last moment suggested the exquisite green foliage and towering architecture seen when at last Lhasa from end to end breaks upon the view. Potala would dominate London; Lhasa is almost eclipsed by it. Travellers must indeed have been blind who saw Lhasa in this fleeting month of perfect summer but left no record, except of the buildings and of the religious importance, of this mysterious,

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long-hidden city, buried deep in the most inaccessible recesses of the East."

The blazing gilded roofs of pagoda shape make the feature of the city, whose beautiful situation more than compensates for its unexpectedly small size. The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" estimates it at perhaps but one square mile in extent.

It was noted in the fourteenth century that no life is taken in Lhasa. Only in the village of Cseri, lying in the open, is butchery permitted. Milk and eggs are abundant. The valley, some two or three miles broad, is well cultivated, and the mission does not seem to be in danger of suffering from lack of supplies.

Flight of the Dalai Lama,

The Dalai Lama was away at a private monastery some miles off, says Lord Amphill's official despatch. Reuter adds that he has shut himself up in strict seclusion and refuses to see the high officers of State. He is reported to have declared that he will remain secluded for three years. In his absence the Lhasa officials are afraid to undertake the responsibility of giving orders of any kind. Portions of the city are said to have been looted by the Khamba warriors who fled before our advance. The population, however, is quiet.

The Lamas are still energetic against us. Some of the warrior monks are said to have meant to fight us, but for a promise that the army would not enter the sacred city. The representative of Nepal is friendly, and the Tongsa Penlop is with Colonel Younghusband.

The Mission and its Purpose.

The British mission will remain at Lhasa until the negotiations are satisfactorily settled to ensure that Tibet will abide by its treaty obligations, observing a friendly attitude unaffected by the machinations of those whose interests in the East are not ours. In this connection it is interesting to read the report that Dorjiel fled in May from Lhasa to Siberia.

Colonel Younghusband's mission reached Khamba-jong, just inside Tibetan territory, in July last year, but the Tibet officials commenced the dilatory policy which has marked their conduct all along. No one was there to meet him as arranged to discuss trade relations. In October the British force, which numbers only 4,150, was sent to support Colonel Younghusband. Brigadier-General Macdonald, of Uganda reputation, has conducted the military aspect of the mission to its successful culmination. He crossed the Jelap Pass (almost 15,000 feet) on December 16, and the fighting began in earnest when the mission was attacked at Guru in the end of March. Gyantse was occupied, and the fort partially destroyed on April 11. This place was the centre of constant engagements until the jong was stormed on July 6. Our ultimatum was returned unopened. Mr. Brodrick's declaration that we must advance on the capital unless negotiations were at once entered into, was made in Parliament on May 12, and the final advance began on July 15.

Our casualties in action have been three British officers killed and seventeen wounded; two rank and file killed and twelve wounded; the total casualties, including the native troops, are 38 killed and 152 wounded. The Tibetan casualties are known to have been over 1,500, but this may be a very moderate computation. The most serious loss to the British otherwise than in action was the death by drowning of Major Bretherton, announced only last week. To him, as chief supply and transport officer, and to Major Iggulden, the staff officer, as the able assistants of General Macdonald, is due the success of this unique march over barren tablelands to an unknown goal.

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URBI ET ORBI

At last the inevitable has happened. The British Mission, accompanied by its military escort, has reached Lhasa, the once "forbidden" city. Indeed the sacred haunt of Lhamasery was really entered on August 3. It is with something of a shock, despite all our confident expectation and foreknowledge, that the news comes to us. There must be a feeling not of regret but of momentary surprise that another illusion is lost to the world. Now that the searching and, as the Tibetans would aver, the impertinent gaze of publicity has rested on the immaculate and mysterious buildings of this far distant Mecca or Jerusalem, a convention has been broken and a self-styled Holy of Holies has been profaned. How the Tibetans regard the situation may be better imagined than described, and even then imagination is likely to fall short of reality. It must be supposed that the worthy tribesmen, or rather their monastic superiors (the tribesmen themselves are probably taking the British entry with judgmatic calmness) believed that, for them at least, the age of miracles was by no means past. At all events they have been seemingly actuated by a pathetic belief that Lhasa would remain for ever *terra incognita*, presuming it may be that the Dalai Lama's uplifted hand would produce on the approaching British force an effect as sudden and satisfactory as Lohengrin's uplifted sword produces time after time, whenever WAGNER's masterpiece is played, on an operatic Telramund. Unfortunately, however, the Dalai Lama is no longer there to save the city. He is not lost. But he has gone before. That is not to say that he has died. That was only what he threatened to do if the British Mission insisted on treading with irreverent and ammunition boots on holy ground. He has, one is glad to know, thought better of so fatal a decision, and has merely retired to a respectable distance, where he cannot see the impious sacrilege, and where he therefore need not grieve over it. But as the Lama is, as a contributor points out in another column, a mere figure-head whose position is in any sense both insecure and unpleasant, he is of less consequence than might be supposed.

The chief difficulty, no doubt, by which Colonel YOUNG-HUSBAND will be faced, now that he and General MACDONALD have reached their objective, will be to find someone having real authority with whom to treat. The situation at present is somewhat Gilbertian. In Lhasa "everybody's somebody, and no one's anybody." The Holy City's mystery has spread to its luminaries, and these are as elusive as they are mysterious. All the high officials who have, or profess to have, no authority whatsoever are most anxious to please. The Chinese Amban has been obsequiousness itself (one remembers how Obsequiousness was dealt with in STEVENSON's "Ebb-Tide"—a method both drastic and effective. not unconnected with a tree and a gun).

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He is now very busy collecting supplies for our force, supplies which, by the way, they would otherwise be compelled, however reluctantly, to collect for themselves. The Tongsa Penlop, another high-sounding personage who has been consistently kind and encouraging, supports Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND and cheers his drooping spirits by his continued presence, and the Nepaulese representative, whose intentions are admirable, has sent a deputation, which he means to reinforce in his own august person. So far, in fact, so good. Here is the nucleus of a collection of high and holy dignitaries. There is Lhasa, wisely and studiously declared to be "out of bounds" for the whole force. There are our diplomatists and their escort, who have penetrated without further resistance to the heart of the one mystery remaining to be solved by civilisation. But where, so to speak, is County Guy? "Breeze, bird, and flower confess the hour," but it is a little hard to see the means by which Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND is going to consummate a remarkable achievement by getting through with the business which inspired it. Obviously he cannot depart in peace until a responsible Tibetan statesman has been found and made a note of. We have to make quite sure that the new treaty which Colonel YOUNGHUSBAND is there to conclude will be really respected and that these troubles will not recur. But how that is to be done concurrently with that come-and-go policy to which the British Government have so rashly committed themselves has always been and still remains a complete and baffling puzzle.

It is a great thing, however, that has been done. General MACDONALD's achievement is more remarkable than appears on the face of the telegrams we have had from Tibet. He deserves the warmest congratulations on having accomplished his purpose at so trifling (if we except the lamentable accident by which we have lost the services of that gallant and capable officer, Major BRETHERTON) an expense. Lord CURZON, too, as the author of a policy refreshingly sturdy and opportune, has added to his laurels in a most substantial way. Now that we have finally reached Lhasa, now that DORJIEFF, the evil *genius loci*, has fled, it is not unreasonable to expect that British influence will make itself felt and establish itself securely on this frontier which is so vital to our Indian Empire. Provided that the mission is allowed to do its work thoroughly, and that withdrawal is not too hasty, the Lhasan authorities may be expected to realise the direction in which their own interests lie and to place themselves, their city, and their religion under the protection of the Power which has given abundant proof of its determined good-will, and of its power to make its will effective. When the Tibetans have recovered from the shock of publicity and when the world has lost its first sense of surprise at seeing Lhasa charted and illustrated in the mundane Press, the tangible and highly important results of our policy and its success will become apparent. Meanwhile we have taught the lesson—literally *urbi et orbi*—that treaties made with Great Britain cannot be infringed with impunity, and there is no reason to fear that our expedition will not reach a satisfactory and amicable conclusion.

L'EXPEDITION DU THIBET

Une dépêche de Simla, à la date d'aujourd'hui, annonce que la « mission » anglaise est arrivée à Lhassa, le 3 août, à midi, sans opposition. Ainsi se termine la phase décisive de cette expédition très originale, que les Anglais ont toujours qualifiée de « mission », et dont on n'a jamais pu dire si elle était politique, militaire, ou simplement géographique. Aujourd'hui que l'expédition est arrivée à destination, on pourrait presque dire que le rôle du général Macdonald, qui commandait le détachement militaire, a été celui d'un explorateur plutôt que d'un soldat, et que le rôle politique du colonel Younghusband va seulement commencer.

C'est, on s'en souvient, parce que le gouvernement théocratique de Lhassa n'observait pas, aux yeux du gouvernement anglo-indien, le traité qui le liait vis-à-vis de l'Angleterre, que l'expédition Younghusband-Macdonald avait été envoyée sur le versant Nord de l'Himalaya. Mais, bien que l'entreprise eût tout l'extérieur militaire, elle n'était encore, d'après le gouvernement anglo-indien, qu'une mission diplomatique. La force armée du général Macdonald ne devait venir en aide aux talents diplomatiques du colonel Younghusband que si les Thibétains refusaient de venir à résipiscence, ou opposaient de la résistance. La mission, après avoir franchi l'Himalaya, avait donc fait halte à Gyantse, et là avait commencé la partie diplomatique de sa tâche. On avait espéré pouvoir se dispenser de pousser plus loin, en négociant soit avec le gouvernement de Lhassa, soit avec l'Amban chinois. Mais cet espoir avait été vite déçu. Non seulement les Thibétains avaient refusé de négocier, mais ils avaient opposé aux Anglais une résistance matérielle plus sérieuse qu'on ne s'y était attendu. C'est alors que la marche sur Lhassa avait été décidée. Le colonel Younghusband avait, au préalable, averti les lamas que la mission, si elle était obligée de dépasser Gyantse, ne s'arrêterait pas avant d'avoir atteint Lhassa, et que ce n'est que dans cette ville qu'il pourrait être question désormais de négocier et de traiter.

On aurait donc pu croire que les événements à proprement parler militaires allaient se dérouler entre Gyantse et Lhassa, les Thibétains devant, pensait-on, accentuer leur résistance à mesure que l'expédition approcherait de la ville sainte. Or, il en a été tout autrement. La résistance militaire, sans être absolument absente, a été pourtant peu de chose auprès des difficultés naturelles que la colonne a eu à surmonter pour se frayer sa route vers Lhassa. C'est pourquoi la marche en avant a ressemblé à une exploration géographique plutôt qu'à une expédition militaire. Depuis le col de Karo-la, haut de 17,000 pieds, qui conduit de la vallée du Nyang-Chhu dans celle du lac Yamdok, jus-

qu'au Tsang-po, la dernière défense naturelle qui protège la route de Lhassa, l'expédition Younghusband-Macdonald a eu à franchir cols, montagnes et rivières dans des conditions qui auraient paru difficiles même à des touristes expérimentés. Le passage du Brahmapoutra a coûté la vie au major Bretherton, qui avait été pour beaucoup dans l'organisation de l'expédition, et qui, le bateau qui le portait ayant chaviré, s'est noyé et a été emporté par le courant. Ces difficultés géographiques surmontées, l'arrivée à Lhassa s'est effectuée, nous dit la dépêche de ce matin, « sans opposition ».

La marche entre Gyantse et Lhassa avait été marquée par des pourparlers trop peu précis pour qu'on puisse les qualifier de négociations. Le gouvernement des lamas était très préoccupé d'empêcher l'arrivée des étrangers dans la ville sainte. Aussi expédiait-il des émissaires au colonel Younghusband, d'abord pour le sommer, puis pour l'inviter, enfin pour le prier de ne pas poursuivre sa marche. Il devenait plus pressant et moins hautain à mesure que l'expédition avançait. La qualité et le rang de ces émissaires augmentaient aussi en importance. Le Dalaï Lama lui-même a écrit au colonel Younghusband pour l'inviter à s'arrêter. Les derniers émissaires thibétains comprenaient des membres du Tzongdrou, corps important de l'organisation théocratique, et le grand chambellan du Dalaï Lama, qui a représenté que la vie de ce dernier pourrait être mise en danger si les étrangers entraient dans la ville sainte. Mais toutes ces sommations ou invitations ont été repoussées, le colonel Younghusband n'ayant pas voulu se déjuger, après avoir déclaré que l'expédition ne s'arrêterait qu'à Lhassa si on la forçait à quitter Gyantse. On traiterait donc à Lhassa. Mais il s'engageait, d'une part, à ne pas occuper les couvents, pourvu qu'on n'en fit pas des postes d'attaque ou des points de résistance, et, d'un autre côté, à quitter la ville dès qu'on aurait traité. Le moment est donc venu, pour les lamas, de se décider soit à traiter, soit à laisser se perpétuer l'occupation de leur ville. Il est probable qu'ils considéreront le premier parti comme le plus sage, du moment que le gouvernement anglo-indien, sans insister pour occuper le pays, se contente d'avantages politiques et commerciaux. Comme nous l'avon déjà dit, le rôle prépondérant des Anglais dans cette partie limitée du Thibet paraît un corollaire de leur établissement dans l'Inde. C'est sans doute, parce qu'on s'en est rendu compte en Russie que les protestations ont cessé d'y faire entendre. Mais, de toute manière, et quelles que soient les conséquences politiques de l'expédition Younghusband-Macdonald, sa arrivée jusqu'à Lhassa, où n'étaient encore parvenus que quelques rares privilégiés, restera un événement mémorable dans l'histoire des sciences géographiques.

Sphere, Aug^t 13th 1904

Graphic, Aug^t 13th

**OFFICIAL TELEGRAM ANNOUNC-
ING ENTRY INTO LHASSA:—**

On August 3 at midday the mission arrived at Lhasa, no further opposition having been offered. The population was quiet.

The Dalai Lama was away at a private monastery some miles off.

Younghusband received a visit from the Amban, who expressed himself willing to assist in arriving at a settlement and made the troops a present of food. He has collected supplies for two days and promises to collect more.

The representative of Nepal sent a deputation to visit Younghusband. He is expected to come himself shortly.

Tangsa Penlop is with Younghusband. The valley is well cultivated and two or three miles broad. There is an abundance of supplies.

The British mission has at last entered Lhasa, the mysterious capital of Tibet. Its name implies "the seat of the gods." It is undoubtedly the centre of a most extensive and unpleasant form of religious autocracy which has covered Tibet with monasteries and convents where tens

of thousands of monks and nuns live among indescribable dirt or are immured in cells for ever from the light of the sun. The fact that the British mission has climbed on to the "roof of the world" against every obstacle and has demanded satisfaction from the Dalai Lama in his sacred city will be echoed far and wide over the Tibetan tableland.



THE LATE MAJOR G. H. BRETHERTON
Drowned in Tibet.

*Illustrated London
Aug^t 10*

Sphere, Aug^t 13th 1904

**Previous Explorers of Tibet
and Lhasa**

During the past century several travellers have reached the capital city of Lhasa. In 1811 Manning penetrated into its streets in disguise, and he was followed in 1846 by the two French missionaries, Huc and Gabet. Since that year no European has reached Lhasa. Mr. Henry Savage Landor, it will be remembered, was compelled to return before reaching the city. But though no Europeans have succeeded one or two native Asians have brought a little more information which enables one to form a fairly clear picture of the city and its surroundings. An Indian survey explorer, Pundit Nain Singh, made two journeys to Lhasa in 1866 and 1873, and he was followed by A. K. (or Krishna) in 1879-80. Then came Chandra Das, a member of the Indian Education Department, accom-

panied by another native who visited Lhasa in 1881-2. To him we owe the most detailed account yet published concerning the city. The above view is one of the very few photographs of Lhasa which have up to the present been obtained by native Asians. Now, of course, the many cameras with the expedition will obtain numerous records of the appearance of the strange city with its purple-walled temples.

**The Forbidden
IN LASSA AT LAST.**

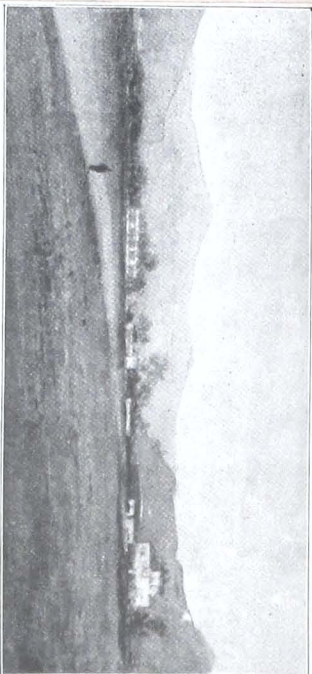
City, the mysterious capital of Tibet, which so many travellers have tried in vain to reach, often at the cost of capture and torture, has at length opened its gates peaceably to a British Mission. On Aug. 3, at noon, Colonel Younghusband's Mission reached Lassa and encountered no opposition. It was announced by the Acting Viceroy of India that the population was quiet, and that the Dalai Lama had withdrawn to a monastery some distance from the city. Colonel Younghusband was visited by the Amban, who said he was willing to assist in arriving at a settlement, and made the mission a present of food. With the occupation goes one of the last mysteries of the world, and although it is not expected that there will be regular traffic between Lassa and the outside world after the withdrawal of the Mission there will remain a considerable number of people who have looked upon the forbidden thing, who, while thus "acquiring merit" themselves in

Buddhist phrase, have yet discounted the distinction enjoyed hitherto by the very few outsiders who had looked on Lassa and lived. The general aspect of Lassa is picturesquely impressive. Colour and gilding are everywhere, and the city is dominated by the mysterious pile of the Potala Monastery, the residence of the Dalai Lama. Physically, as well as spiritually, this great pile is the citadel of a faith, built upon an isolated crag, a veritable fortress-convent. The city of Lassa is dominated by a cathedral, the wonderful gilded dome of which is visible at a distance of many miles.

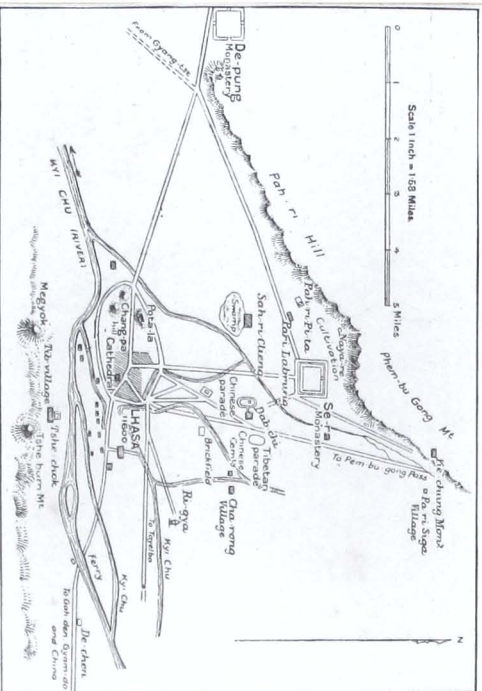
Arrived London News, Aug 13th 1904

IN LASSA AT LAST: THE FORBIDDEN CITY, OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH, AUGUST 3.

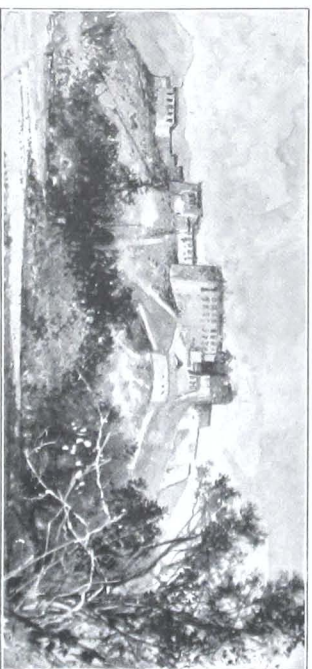
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. OCHER NARZOUNOF; MAPS REPRODUCED BY THE COURTESY OF THE "DAILY MAIL."



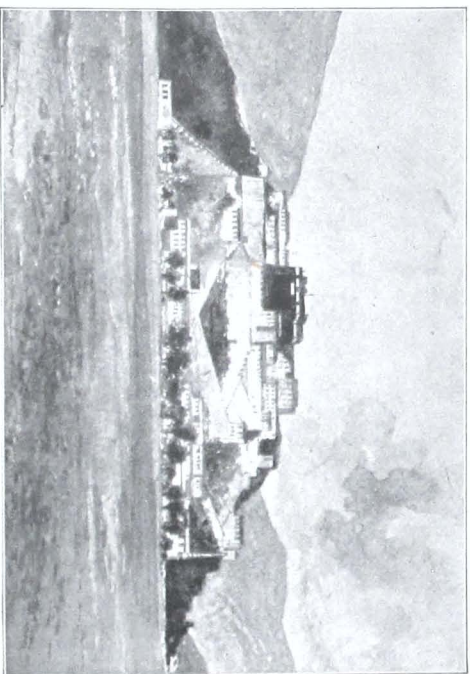
LASSA FROM THE EAST.



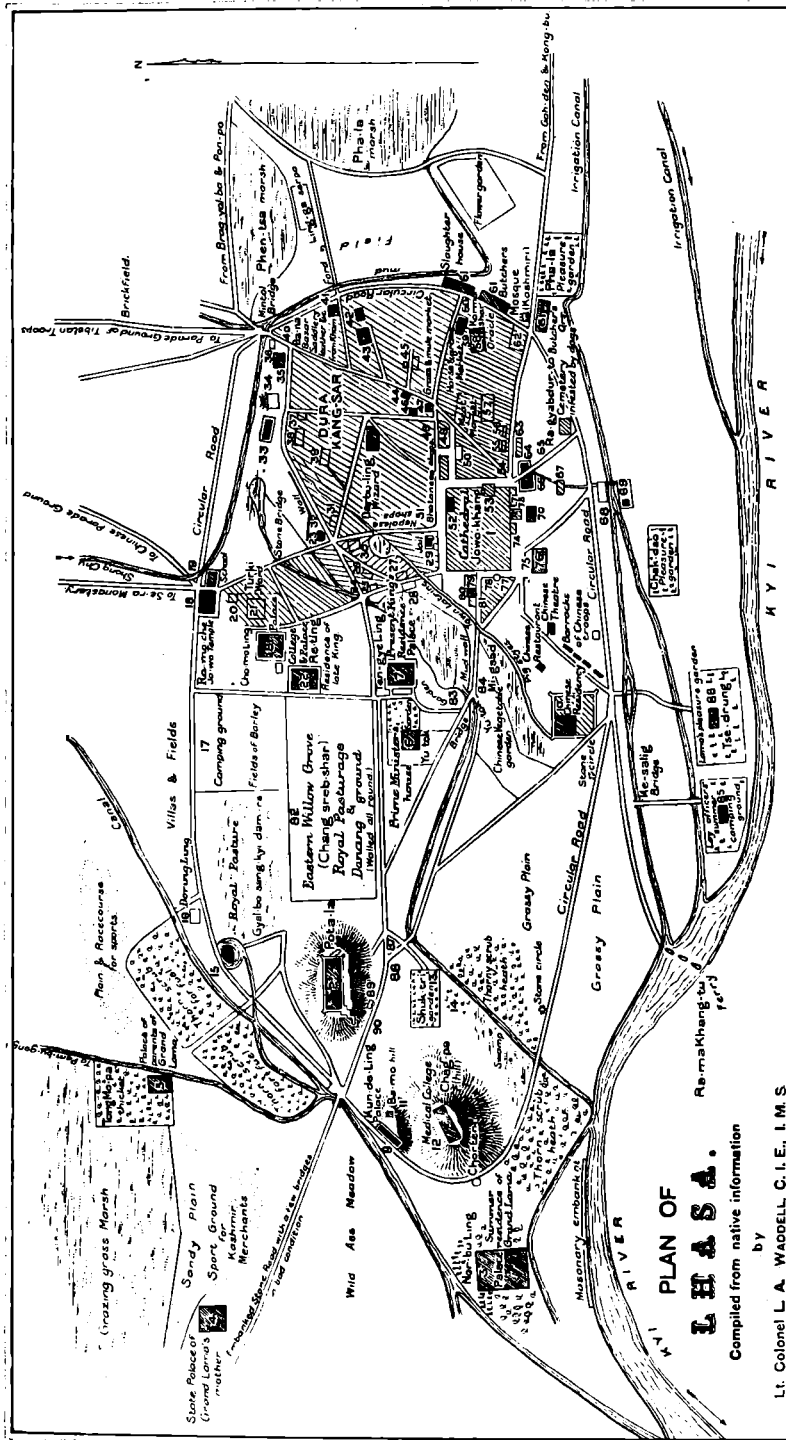
THE ENVIRONS OF LASSA.



THE GRAND LAMA'S RESIDENCE: THE POTALA MONASTERY FROM THE NORTH.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE POTALA MONASTERY.



Lt. Colonel L. A. WADDELL C.I.E., I.M.S.

A MILITARY PLAN OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY, COMPILED FOR THE USE OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

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|---|--|--|--|
| 1.—The Great Cathedral, the true 'Lassa,' or 'Place of the Gulls.' | 28.—Chinese Restaurant. | 46.—Inner-Chinese, Meat Market, with double row of stalls. | 68.—Shattaling. |
| 2.—Grand Lama's Palace, Potola. | 29.—Jail. | 47.—Shops of Newars from Nepal. | 69.—Nepalese Captain's Summer House. |
| 3.—Ditto. | 30.—Chinese Torture-Chamber. | 48.—Rice Market and large Prayer-Flag. | 70.—Sam-dub Palace. |
| 4.—Ditto. | 31.—Pottery Market. | 49.—Rice Market and large Prayer-Flag. | 71.—Old Palace. |
| 5.—Ditto. | 32.—Chinese Prison Gang. | 50.—Mongolian Chinese Eating-House. | 72.—Kul-shag. |
| 6.—Grand Lama's Parents' Palace, or Paradise, thia-lu. | 33.—Lower School of Mysticism. | 51.—Butanese and Chumbi Shops, Disputes. | 73.—Sung-chu, where Thanksgiving is held in First Month. |
| 7.—Residence of the Present King, Regent (Gyalpo). | 34.—Niru Temple. | 52.—Summary Magistrates' Court for | 74.—Square where Whipping is inflicted in First Month. |
| 8.—Residence of ex-Regent Cho-mo-ling. | 35.—Residence of the General (Dalh-pou) who visited Darjeeling in 1860. | 53.—Large Praying Wheel. | 75.—Square where Whipping is inflicted in First Month. |
| 9.—Residence of ex-Regent Kun-de-ling. | 36.—Guard House. | 54.—Large Praying Wheel. | 76.—Riding-school. |
| 10.—Chinese Residency of the Ambans. | 37.—Tannery. | 55.—Large Praying Wheel. | 77.—Kul-shag. |
| 11.—Lha-mo Jong-tsa Hill, surmounted by Chinese Temple. | 38.—Phun-kang. | 56.—Large Praying Wheel. | 78.—White Tara's Shrine. |
| 12.—Chang-ra, a low Mong-pa Hill, surmounted by a stupa. | 39.—Astrologer Royal, with about 100 attendants. | 57.—Chinese Shop. | 79.—Dancing Hall. |
| 13.—Throne Garden, with a stupa or obelisk. | 40.—Soldiers and Harness Bazaar from Eastern Tibet. | 58.—Horse Market. | 80.—Mongolian Bridge. |
| 14.—Residence of the late Deposed Regent Reting, a lama of Nepal, who died in banishment to China, about 1860. Now used as an | 41.—Salutation Point. Here the Pilgrims, by the Circular Road, catch a glimpse of the Grand Lama's Palace. | 59.—Chinese Military Paymaster. | 81.—Eastern Willow Grove. |
| | | 60.—Slaughter House. | 82.—Trad Chavita. |
| | | 61.—Gey-tion ping-pin. | 83.—Turquoise Jewel House. |
| | | | 84.—Summer Garden for Ministers and |

Daily Chronicle, Aug^t 8th 1904

The British Expedition entered the "forbidden" city of Lhasa without opposition, and camped about a mile of the Dalai Lama's palace on Wednesday last. The strange, mysterious city of the snows, which has hitherto only been seen by three or four intrepid white men, has at last been penetrated by an armed force.

The Nepalese resident informed Colonel Younghusband that a faction in Lhasa had sworn to lose their lives rather than let strangers enter the city, but the delegates warned them against fighting, saying that they would be "as dust beneath the British feet."

The Secretary of State for India received yesterday the following telegram:—

"On August 3, at midday, the mission arrived at Lhasa, no further opposition having been offered. The population was quiet.

"The Dalai Lama was away at a private monastery some miles off.

"Younghusband received a visit from the Amban, who expressed himself willing to assist in arriving at a settlement, and made the troops a present of food. He has collected supplies for two days and promises to collect more.

"The representative of Nepal sent a deputation to visit Younghusband. He intended to come himself shortly. Tongsa Penlop is with Younghusband. The valley is well cultivated, and two or three miles broad. There is an abundance of supplies."

LHASA, Aug. 3, via Gyantse, Aug. 7.

The British expeditionary force arrived here this morning, and is camped about a mile from the Potala (the Grand Lama's palace), and in the immediate vicinity of the Dalai Lama's private garden.

The greater part of the city of Lhasa is located at the base of some high ground connecting two hills, on one of which shine the gilded roofs of the Potala. On the other is placed a great sombre building of three storeys, which is said to be used as a medical college.

The city itself consists of a mass of well-built and closely packed houses, with narrow streets. From a distance it might almost pass for an English suburban town. To the west of the town lies a great marsh over which the high road runs. The other points of the compass are dotted with groves and gardens containing the summer residences of officials and Tibetan noblemen.

THE GREAT MONASTERY.

The most striking feature of the city is the massive buildings of the great monastery, with gilded roofs. A smaller temple to the left also has gilded roofs. These roofs are of pagoda

shape, and look very Chinese. The whole appearance of Lhasa bears remarkable testimony to the accuracy of the descriptions of Salati Chandra Dass and other Asiatic travellers. The points located on the published maps are also easily distinguished.

Rain was falling this morning when camp was struck, but when the bridge was crossed the sun came out, and a spirit of high elation pervaded the force, the men marching cheerfully and briskly. A group of persons in brilliant costumes could be seen through the glasses standing on the roof of the Potala watching our approach. One of these may possibly have been the Dalai Lama himself, as, according to the latest reports, he is still in the Potala.

Half-way the force was met by the Nepalese resident with a small escort. The resident said that a faction in Lhasa had sworn rather to die than to let us enter the city, but that the delegates had announced by beat of drum that there must be no fighting, as the Tibetans then would be as dust beneath the British feet. The faction then dispersed.

When the camp had been pitched the Amban paid Colonel Younghusband a ceremonial visit. He was carried in a decorated Sedan chair escorted by Chinese soldiers in blue uniforms, who carried formidable billhooks, to which red banners were attached.

At present the city of Lhasa is out of bounds for all ranks.—Reuter.

LHASA FROM THE DISTANCE.

A message dispatched by Reuter's correspondent from Kechu Bridge, August 2, says:—

"We are now only seven miles from Lhasa. The Potala, a great red building, situated on a rock and surrounded by a high wall, is plainly visible from a ridge near the camp, whence all Lhasa lies exposed to view. To us who have come so far over the most desolate passes in the world it seems a rich city with considerable traffic and bustle.

The approach to the town is over a most fertile valley, at present luxuriant with crops of all kinds, groves with comfortable residences built therein meet the eye at every turn, and many palatial monasteries are perched on commanding crags. On the rocks below are gigantic carvings.

The city of Lhasa looks through the telescope like a vast mass of crowded buildings ascending slowly towards Potala. Differing from most Oriental cities in this respect, the approach is not disfigured by a multitude of hovels or deserted ruins. The whole appearance of Lhasa from here betokens great prosperity.

The domes of the monasteries shine like burnished gold. All the houses are painted or whitewashed, but within this shining city, so far as we have been able to gather, reigns great confusion.

DALAI LAMA FLEES.

The Dalai Lama, who has hitherto guided Tibetan policy, has fled to a monastery eighteen miles away. He has shut himself up in strict seclusion, and refuses to see the high

Officers of State. He is reported to have declared that he will remain secluded for three years. In his absence the Lhasa officials are afraid to undertake the responsibility of giving orders of any kind. Rioting has not been repeated, but portions of the city are said to have been looted by the Khamba warriors, who fled before our advance.

The Ta Lama met Colonel Younghusband several times on the road, and renewed his appeals to us not to go on.

This afternoon, shortly after camp was pitched, the Ta Lama and the Lama Grand Chamberlain, the Ambansee, and several important-looking monks, escorted by a quaint retinue, held an interview with Colonel Younghusband. It lasted several hours. Members of the retinue seemed neither displeased nor downcast. While the interview was proceeding they laughed with the officers of the force, peeping curiously into their tents.

They were highly delighted with the photographs and pictures from the illustrated papers which they saw. Indeed, their whole attitude was that of people welcoming guests.

The march here from Chaksam Ferry was without incident, though portions of the road traversed to-day and yesterday were somewhat dangerous, consisting of a narrow path rising over the cliffs on the banks of the river. Some villages on the road were deserted, but in the majority the inhabitants clustered in the corners waving white flags and carrying off rings of milk and eggs. So far we have found little difficulty in buying grain and fodder for the animals.

The weather continues damp and rainy, the sun shining only at rare intervals. The valleys traversed were from four to five miles broad, narrowing occasionally to a quarter of a mile across, while high bare hills bound the horizon on all quarters.

STORY OF THE MISSION.

Difficulties of the Expedition to Lhasa.

The origin of the British Mission to Lhasa may be traced to the Sikkim Convention of 1890, and the trade regulations made in 1893 by an Anglo-Chinese Commission in virtue of that agreement. While China ratified these agreements, Tibet, her vassal, steadily repudiated them. The Tibetans refused to recognise the new frontier agreed to by the Convention, and continued to impose duties on merchandise in defiance of the trade regulations.

All attempts to come to an understanding failed, and for a time the matter was shelved. In 1901 the visit of a second Tibetan mission to St. Petersburg caused much concern in London and in Simla. Representations were made to Russia on the subject of the mission, and Count Lamsdorff declared that it had no political signifi-

cance. Nevertheless, Great Britain was not satisfied with the assurance, and declared that any proceedings that might have a tendency to disturb the existing status of Tibet would not be regarded with indifference by his Majesty's Government.

In 1902 it was rumoured that Russia and China had concluded a secret agreement, by which Chinese interests were relinquished to Russia. A warning was addressed by the British Government to China, which denied the existence of any agreement. A denial was also given by Russia.

Meanwhile Lord Curzon, who was evidently impressed by stories of Russian intrigue, urged for the despatch of a mission into Tibet, and, accordingly, in June 1903, Colonel Younghusband, with 200 men, set out to confer with the Chinese and Tibetan officials. It was agreed that the mission was to be a perfectly peaceful one, and that Colonel Younghusband and the Tibetan representatives were to meet at Khamba-Jong. However, as the mission proceeded the Tibetans resolutely refused to have anything to do with the British Commissioner. For three months they shut themselves up in the fort.

They also adopted a warlike attitude, and began to collect troops and supplies. Hostilities were openly threatened, and armed Tibetans surrounded the mission. Two British subjects who had been captured were taken to Lhasa, and, it is said, tortured to death.

Accordingly the advance of the mission was sanctioned to Gyantse, and General Macdonald, with 1,000 men, were ordered to Tibet to support Colonel Younghusband. Strict orders were given that no hostile action was to be taken by him unless he were attacked by the Tibetans.

The first fight of any importance took place at Tuna, in which 300 Tibetans were slain. This engagement was brought about in a most unexpected manner. A force of 1,500 Tibetans barred the way of Colonel Younghusband's mission, and they were immediately surrounded by General Macdonald's flying column.

The British proceeded to disarm the Tibetans, and no open resistance was offered, until suddenly a Tibetan threw a stone; another fired a pistol, killing a Sikh—and the carnage began. Thence onward to Gyantse the mission was continually harassed by Tibetans.

It was at Gyantse that the Tibetans made the fiercest resistance. Like wild cats at bay they defended the fort—7,000 of them against a mere handful of British and Indian soldiers. The battle lasted a day, and the frantic Tibetans hurled stones and rocks at the besiegers. At the close of the day the fort fell.

Previous to the British victory there had been some abortive peace negotiations, in which the Tibetan delegates, with their characteristic obstinacy, refused to comply with Colonel Younghusband's conditions. The mission then commenced the final stage of its march to Lhasa.

The British force has encountered some terrible difficulties in the crossing of the mountains and the difficult passes. Arctic weather has been with them. In one village they had to go down into dark cellars, and conquer the Tibetans band to band, and at Karola the enemy hid in the low clefts and

Daily Chronicle, Aug^t 8th 1904

Colonel F. M. Younghusband, O.B.E., has had a wide experience, both as a soldier and a diplomat. He joined the 2nd Dragoon Guards in 1883, and some years later he became a member of the Indian Staff Corps. He has a most intimate and valuable knowledge of the Indian frontiers, and this knowledge stood him in good stead in negotiating the unknown passes of Tibet.

Colonel J. R. L. Macdonald, O.B., commanded the forces which supported Colonel Younghusband's mission. He served in the Haara expedition of 1888, and in Uganda for six years, for which he was decorated. He was director of railways in the China expeditionary force of 1901, and has been several times mentioned in despatches.

BRITISH FORCE AT LHASA.

The following is the composition of the force which accompanied the mission to Lhasa:—No. 7 Mountain Battery, one section 30th Battery; Maxim gun detachment of the Norfolk Regiment; two companies Mounted Infantry; four companies Royal Fusiliers; four companies 32nd Pioneers; six companies 40th Pathans; six companies 6th Gurkhas; half-company Sappers and Miners.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN TIBET.

1903.

- July 7.—First British Mission arrived at Khamba Jong.
- Oct. 3.—British Government authorised occupation of Chumbi Valley, Tibet.
- Dec. 11.—First British Mission withdrawn from Khamba Jong.
- Dec. 11.—Second British Mission left Gnatong.
- Dec. 12.—Jelep Pass crossed, and Tibet entered.
- Dec. 18.—Phari occupied.

1904.

- Jan. 8.—Thuna occupied.
- March 31.—Fight four miles north of Thuna. 300 Tibetans killed.
- April 5.—Chalu reached.
- April 6.—Fight at Samuda, thirteen miles from Kalabangko.
- April 7.—Mission arrived at Salu.
- April 8.—Langma (two miles north of Kangma) reached.
- April 10.—Fight south of Gyantse.
- April 11.—Mission reached Gyantse.
- April 12.—Gyantse Fort surrendered.
- May 6.—Tibetans from Shigatse attacked Gyantse.
- May 6.—Colonel Brander defeated Tibetans at Karo-La.
- May 19.—Tibetans driven out of post north of Gyantse.
- May 20.—Fight at Gyantse.
- May 26.—Colonel Brander attacked Palla village, about 1 mile from Gyantse.
- May 30.—Tibetans attacked Gyantse.
- June 2.—Palla attacked by Tibetans.
- June 7.—Kangma post attacked by Tibetans.
- June 16.—Tibetans ambushed by Sikhs.
- June 23.—Skirmish near Gyantse.
- June 25.—Fight at Niani, near Gyantse.
- June 28.—Fight near Gyantse.
- July 1.—Tongsa Peulop arrives at British camp to sue for peace.
- July 3.—Peace negotiations broken off. Tibetans ordered to evacuate Jong by July 5.
- July 6.—Jong captured (Lieutenant Gurdon killed).
- July 8.—British force reached Dongtas unopposed.
- July 10.—British force reconnoitred to Penan Jong, which was found unoccupied. Tibetans fled to Shigatse.
- July 14.—Advance from Gyantse to Lhasa begun.
- July 18.—British arrive Nagaria. Further peace negotiation with Ta Lama and Yutok Lhasa, but without result.
- July 24.—British crossed Kambe La.
- July 24.—British reached Kambabari.
- July 25.—Crossing of Saupo (Brahmaputra) at Chakum (Major Bretherton drowned).
- Aug. 2.—Arrival at Lhasa.

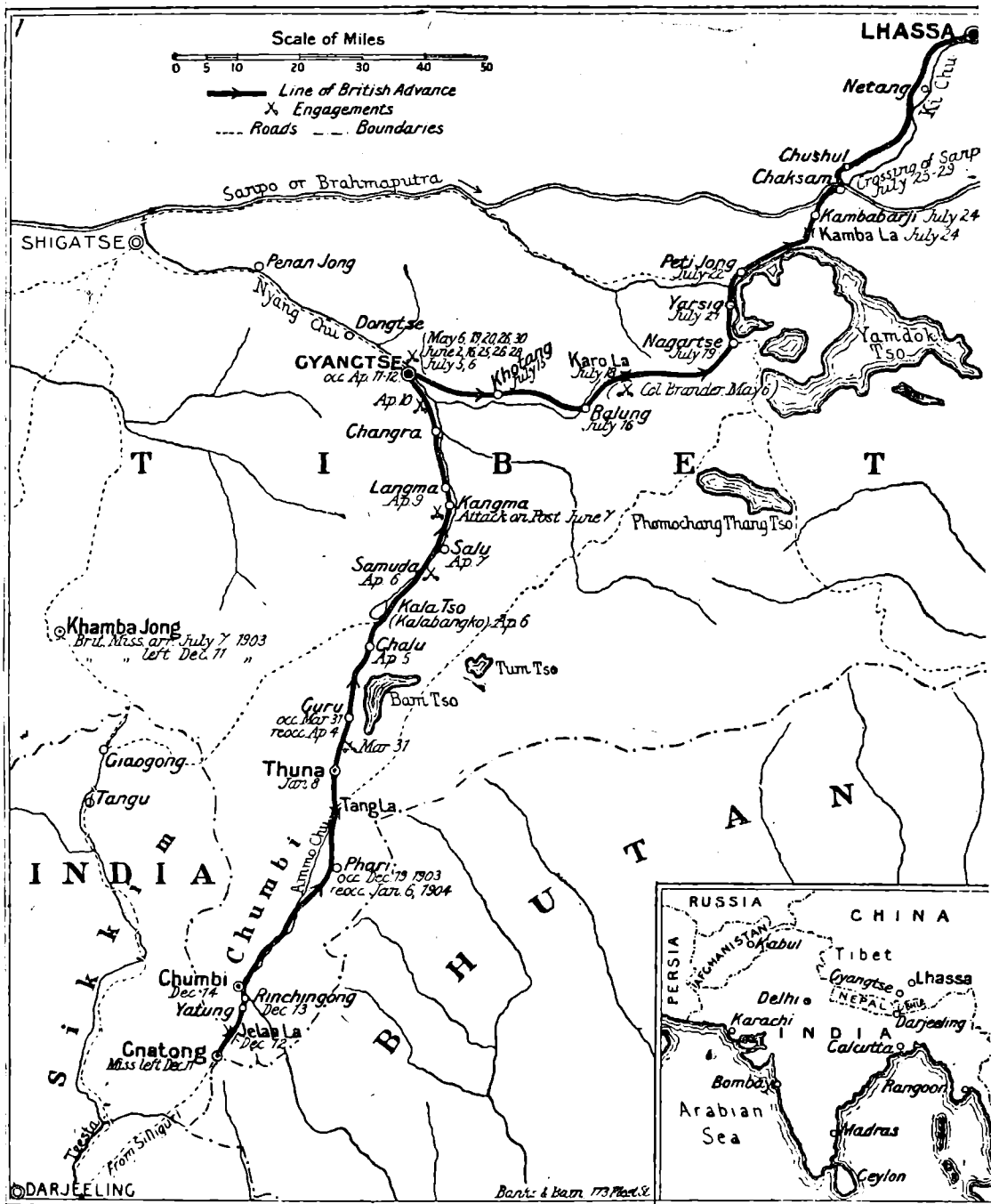
Yorkshire Post, Aug 12th 1904

THE LATE MAJOR BRETHERTON.

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., of the Indian Army, whose death by drowning on July 25 while crossing the Tsungpo on a *Bertonia* canoe reported last week, was the chief supply and transport officer of the Tibet Mission. The special correspondent of "The Times," telegraphing on July 26 from Ohag-Sam Ferry, says:—"The severest loss which the expedition has yet suffered occurred yesterday by the drowning of Major Bretherton, who, as chief supply and transport officer, had in an especial degree earned credit for his services. His mission, which depends more than usual upon this department for the ultimate achievement of its object." Major Bretherton's labours during the last twelve months had been of the most strenuous and trying nature. He had 25 British officers and 7,000 men under him, and he for the first time succeeded in harnessing yaks to 'ekkos' (native carts)."

Major Bretherton was born at Gloucester in 1860, and was the son of the late Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, Bristol, and of Mrs. Bretherton, of Winbrook, Kingsfold Road, Watford. He married, in 1886, Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Major-General R. D. Campbell. He was brother of Mrs. Bamford Slack, wife of the Member of Parliament for Mid. Herts, and of Mr. C. L. Bretherton, M.A., head master of the Hipperholme Grammar School. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, from 1884 to 1887, was on special duty in Gilgit from 1893 to 1897, and in Kashmir from 1897 to 1903, his services being acknowledged by the Government. He also served with the first and second Miransai Expeditions in 1891, and was mentioned in despatches and received a medal and clasp; and in the Chitral Campaign in 1895, when, for his services during the investment of Masrai Fort and in the crossing of the Shandur Pass he was decorated and received the D.S.O. He also received two clasps in connection with the Tirah Expedition in 1897-1898. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and his original geographical and exploration work has been several times referred to and described in "The Geographical Journal." He leaves a widow and three children.

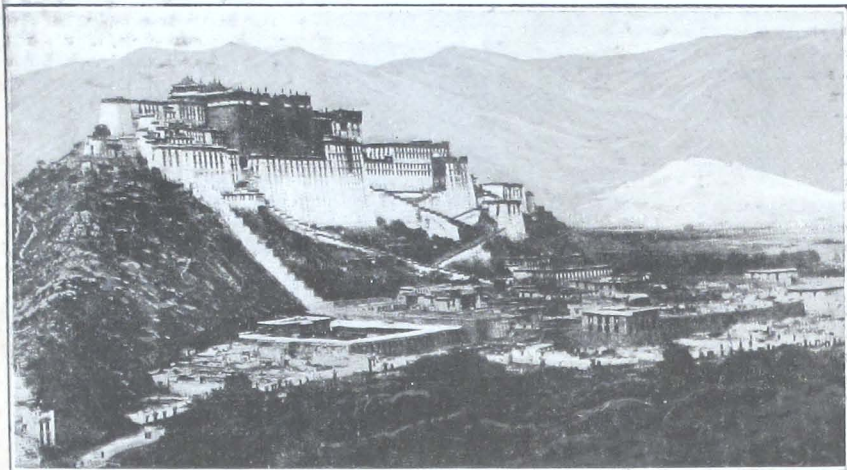
THE ROUTE TO LHASA.



The above map shows the progress of the British mission from the time when it arrived in Khamba Jong on July 7, 1903. The forces encountered terrible difficulties in the passes. Jelap La is 14,328ft. in height, and while General Macdonald's force was crossing the saddles froze on the mule's back. Tang La is 15,500ft. Dates are given signifying the arrival of the British at the most important stages of the march, and engagements are indicated by crossed swords. The two most serious fights occurred at Tuna and Gyantse.

Sphere, August 13 1904

THE BRITISH MISSION IN LHASSA.



VIEW OF POTALA, BENEATH WHICH THE BRITISH MISSION HAS ENCAMPED
Potala is the rock-perched palace of the Dalai Lama. It lies on the western side of the city of Lhasa



VIEW OF LHASSA—FROM A DRAWING PROBABLY MADE BY A NATIVE ARTIST

Aberdeen Free Press, August 14th 1904

The expectation that the British expeditionary force would reach Lhasa on Wednesday has been realised. The crossing of the Brahmaputra occupied six days, but no military resistance was encountered. What may now occur in the Forbidden City it is difficult to conjecture. The authority of the Dalai Lama over laymen has been reported to be at an end, and the fighting men refuse to face the expedition, and some of them have broken up and retired to their homes. Rumour has even spoken of risings within Lhasa itself. The expedition pitched its camp, we are told, beside the Dalai Lama's private garden and about a mile from the Potala, or palace of the Grand Lama, a conspicuous structure with gilded roofs on one of two hills which are a conspicuous feature of the topography of the city. The greater part of Lhasa, says a telegram describing the impressions made upon its first British spectators in these days, is built on rising ground connecting these two hills, and it consists of "a mass of well-built and closely packed houses, with narrow streets," which from a distance "might almost pass for an English suburban town." On one side is a great marsh, and all around, according to the description, are dotted the groves and gardens of the Tibetan notables. One group of massive buildings, said to be the most striking feature of the city, is the great monastery, with gilded pagoda-shaped roofs. On the roof of the Potala were seen through glasses a group of brilliantly attired individuals watching the approach of the expedition. Colonel Younghusband was met before he reached Lhasa by the Nepalese representative with a small escort, and from this officer it was learnt that a faction in Lhasa had vowed that it would die rather than let the expedition enter the city, but that the delegates who had seen the force at Gyantse had announced by tuck of drum that if fighting took place the Tibetans would be as dust beneath the British feet. Colonel Younghusband's first visitor after the camp had been pitched was the Chinese Amban, who came on a ceremonial visit. Such in substance is the first information brought back from Lhasa after the arrival there of the political Mission headed by Colonel Younghusband, with its military escort, commanded by General Macdonald. We shall doubtless be hearing presently of the opening of negotiations. It is not to be expected that they will be over in a day or two. The full scope of the British demands is not definitely known, though it can be approximately guessed. Tibet, we may take it for granted, will henceforth be an exclusive sphere of British influence, and the

Viceroy of India will in all probability be represented at Lhasa by a Political Resident or other duly accredited and permanent agent. Lhasa is not yet in telegraphic communication with India, and it took four days to bring the report of the arrival of the expedition to Gyantse, whence it was telegraphed yesterday. It is hardly likely, however, that the work of the Mission will speedily be completed, nor ought we, perhaps, to look in the meantime for eventful news of any kind from Lhasa.

Leicester Mercury, Aug.

THE GOAL

The British mission to Thibet has arrived at its goal, the sacred city of Lhasa having been reached on Wednesday last. That the capital of Thibet and the holy city of Buddhism should have become the goal of Colonel Younghusband's mission was the necessary result of the obscurantist policy and short-sighted tactics of the monks themselves. It was not our original objective. That objective was the Chumbi valley, at which spot we received assurances that the Chinese and Thibetan authorities would meet the British political officer in order to discuss the questions at issue between the Indian Government and the priests of Lhasa. Excuse, delay, and subterfuge were ultimately followed by active resistance; and to a self-respecting Power which realized the obligations of its prestige in Asia, and indeed throughout the world, there remained no alternative but to proceed to the capital and to make terms in the heart of Buddhism. This mission started as a peaceful affair, and a peaceful affair it remains to-day, even though Thibetan resistance has made it necessary that it should protect itself against annihilation. The authorities both in India and at home have acted in this matter with remarkable patience, and likewise with an energy which will command the admiration of all people able to take a comprehensive view of things. This is no expedition of conquest, and the British and Indian Governments have done well to ignore the protests of those friends of all countries but their

Newcastle Chronicle, Aug 8th 1904

own who have sought to represent it as a symptom of land-hunger.

We do not want the land of the lamas, and we have no particular anxiety to interfere with the priestly misrule of the people. But we cannot tolerate the obstacles which have been placed in the way of the free exchange of commodities the more so as those obstacles have been imposed in defiance of treaty obligations solemnly entered into. The fact need not be blinked, however, that more important still is the effect which the mission promises to have in the direction of checking Russian schemes on the northern frontier of India. Our position on the north-west frontier of India is not altogether invulnerable; with Russia cheek by jowl with us in the Himalayns, our tenure of the brightest jewel in the British crown would become twenty-fold more perilous. Of the reality of Russian designs upon Thibet there is no manner of room for doubt. Happily there is every reason to believe that we have in this matter moved before it is too late. Russia is being ousted from Manchuria by the once-despised yellow man; and there are some indications that the Chinese, taking to themselves a tardy courage, are taking steps to prevent the Muscovite absorption of Mongolia. In normal circumstances a Russian set-back in the Far East would almost certainly have been followed by a forward movement in central and southern Asia; and for this reason we must regard it as matter for not a little self-congratulation that Thibetan obstinacy should have made it essential for Gen. Macdonald and Col. Younghusband to advance to a place which there is every reason to believe has, in recent years at least, been no "forbidden city" to the Power which seeks to dominate Asia from the Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean.

The manner in which the British force has overcome every obstacle—those raised by man, and the vastly more formidable ones imposed by nature—must command universal admiration. We shall not believe that the degeneracy of the race has begun while deeds like these are performed. The march of General Macdonald's force has been vastly more difficult than that of Napier to Magdala or of the expeditionary force to Chitral, and will indeed bear favourable comparison with any of the great military feats of history. The Thibetans have offered no further opposition, their last hope of turning back the mission by force of arms having apparently expired after the capture of the jong at Gyangtse. Many proofs are forthcoming that the hierarchy has been brought to a more reasonable state of mind. After the Brahmaputra had been crossed the Dalai Lama even went the

length of sending to Colonel Younghusband a letter couched in humble terms. The proper reply was given—that negotiations will be carried on in Lhasa itself. The Grand Chamberlain would seem to have represented to the British political officer that should the mission enter the holy city the Dalai Lama would probably die from shock to his religious feelings. We trust he has survived the sight of the Anglo-Indian force at his gates, and at ~~the~~ rate we may believe that those who may be empowered to make terms with the representatives of British power will no longer imagine that power may be contumeliously flouted. The Chinese Amban paid a ceremonial visit to Colonel Younghusband. The attitude of that official requires a good deal of explanation. He may have been powerless in the face of lamaist obstinacy, or he may have been playing a wily game. These are among the things upon which Colonel Younghusband's visit will throw an interesting light. In certain quarters it has been anticipated that the Dalai Lama would take flight at the approach of the British mission. The telegram which came to hand from Lhasa last night, however, recorded the belief that that exalted personage remains in his residence at Potala. Should he have flown new difficulties may arise. But these should not be insurmountable. It is understood to be Colonel Younghusband's plan to return to India before the advent of winter. His plans may have to be modified. He can certainly, if necessary, winter in Lhasa without serious discomfort to his force. And we think he may be trusted to remain where he is till all that is essential for the protection of British interests shall have been

Daily News, Aug 12th 1904

The St. Albans Liberal Club and the St. Albans Women's Liberal Association have passed resolutions of sympathy with Mr. Bamford Slack, M.P., and Mrs. Slack in the great sorrow which they and their family are experiencing by the recent sad death in Tibet of Mrs. Bamford Slack's brother, Major Brotherton.

During last night burglars broke into a Birkenhead furniture dealer's establishment and carried off a safe weighing over two hundredweight.

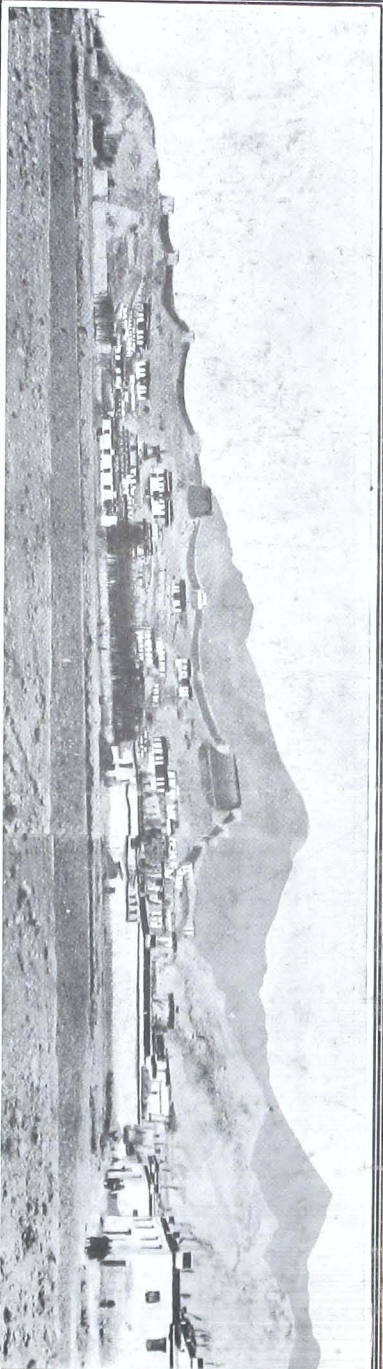
Scotsman, Aug + 9th
1904

Not for many a day has geography had such a chance as that given to it by the expedition which has penetrated Tibet and has crossed the Sangpo or upper waters of the Brahmapootra ("Son of Brahma") to Lhasa. The Tibetans call it the Tachok-tsangpo or "great horse river." This magnificent stream, which, for an estimated course of 1800 miles, drains some 400,000 square miles, is the subject of unsolved geographical problems at both ends, in Tibet near its source and as it turns round into British India at Assam. The faithful and skilled native surveyors, whom we have sent from time to time into Tibet, have crossed the great river at different points, and have even traced and mapped its course from Shigatse as far east as Chetang, where its maximum flood discharge is 250,000 cubic feet per second. But west of Shigatse nothing is accurately known, save that it rises on the same central line of 82 degs. east longitude from which the Indus flows north-west near Manasarawar Lake. So careful was Lord Curzon that science should reap every possible advantage from Colonel Younghusband's Mission that his Excellency denuded the staff of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, both British engineer officers and native surveyors. These experts have mapped every step of the march and all the region on either side wherever the theodolite could find a foothold, making excursions to right and left, while the Fusiliers and the Goorkhas were busy pounding the jongs or guarding the camp when beleaguered for a time. We shall soon have a detailed map of Lhasa, city and plain as reliable as an Ordnance Survey could turn out. We shall have books also which will throw all the previous scanty literature on the subject into the shade. Colonel Younghusband can write in a lively style, with humour and picturesqueness, as well as indite official reports. The Surveyor-General of India, Colonel St George C. Gore, R.E., while he willingly lent his best officers and native assistants to the expedition, has now used this as an argument in an appeal to the Government of India to give his great Department, first organised by Colonel Lambton, the Duke of Wellington's friend, in 1802, a reserve of trained officers and men sufficient to meet such demand as those for Tibet and the long frontier. A map of the Brahmapootra such as the Survey of India will soon be able to give us, though still imperfect in some places, will to commerce and civilisation be worth the whole expedition with its splendid political results. Assuming that it is the Sangpo in the upper and the Dihong in the lower reaches where at 95 degs. east longitude it turns south, like its sister Indus in the far west, through a gorge of the Himalayas, the Brahmapootra is the third greatest river in the Indian system, next to the Indus and the Ganges. After forming Assam as the Nile forms Egypt, it joins the main Ganges or Padma at Goalunda, and the two, as the Megna, pour into the Bay of Bengal. For 800 miles from the sea the Brahmapootra has long been navigated up to Dibroo-garh by the fine Calcutta steamers of the Scottish Macneills and Mackinnons. The new Assam-Bengal railway, costly indeed, and the port of Chittagong are being made ready for a great commercial future.

Sphere, August 13th 1904



Sphere, August 20th 1904



CHOPTEN

A TYPICAL COLLECTION OF MONASTIC BUILDINGS—THE MONASTERY AT GYANTSE

From a photograph taken by a member of the military escort

The simpler form of chopten is merely a lama's grave, but the more elaborate, such as the one at Gyantse, also appear to serve as chapels

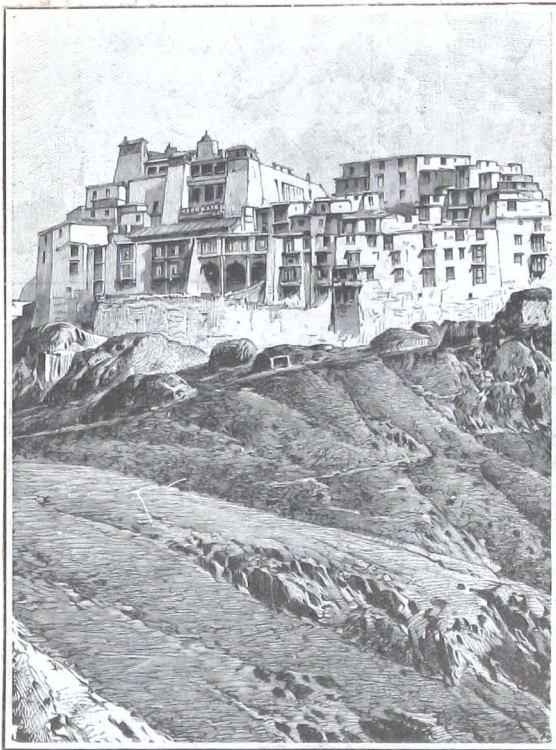


Alfred F.

A TIBETAN MERCHANT CARAVAN CROSSING A PLAIN

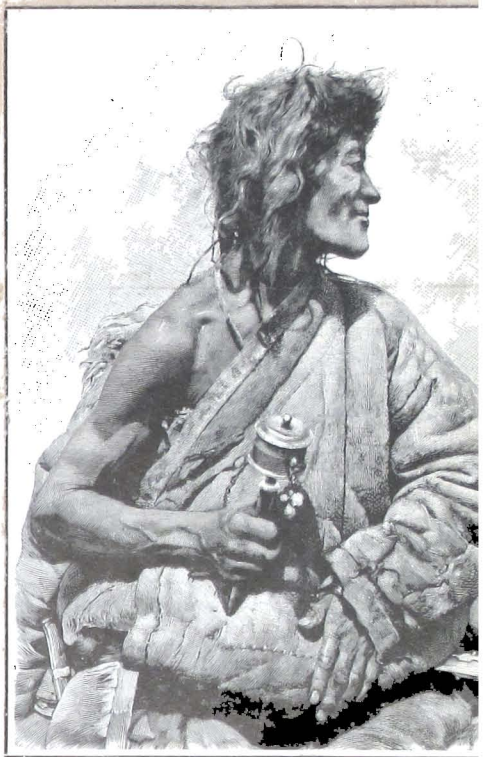
In the front of the caravan Tibetan oxen are carrying goods; in the rear horses are being used

Sphere, August 20th 1904



A ROCK-PERCHED LAMA HOUSE

At Lo-in Tibet



TIBETAN YAK DRIVER

With revolving prayer-wheel for hand use

Gold and Iron in Tibet

A British traveller, who is stated to have an intimate knowledge of Tibet, writes: "Tibet is destined to become the California of the future. The region into which the British mission is now penetrating is one of the richest in the world; in fact, its mineral wealth is simply fabulous. Gold abounds in all directions, and nuggets as large as hazel nuts are found within a foot of the surface with no other mining implement than the shovel. British soldiers are, indeed, advancing into one of those ancient treasure-houses of the geni where one has but to scratch the soil and all is gold that glitters. Nor is gold the only wealth that is stored within these enchanted mountains. Iron, borax, salt, quicksilver, and lapis-lazuli are there in abundance, only waiting the touch of an enlightened and civilising energy to reveal their hidden treasures to an astonished world. Of set policy both Chinese and Tibetan authorities have opposed the mineral development of the country, but it is undoubted that one of the contingencies of the near future consequent on the presence of a Russian resident at Lhasa would have been the mineral exploitation of Tibet."

Some Curious Customs

Mr. Jameson Reid, in the August number of the *Monthly Review*, has an article describing his journey through the east and

north-east of Tibet:—

"In one of the villages the party were honoured at a sumptuous banquet, and it appears that the natives' gluttonous appetites seemingly knew no limit, for each consumed vast quantities of food, washed down with such huge draughts of arkeki and tea that one could not but wonder where these vast quantities of edible and potable matter found lodgment. But to solve the mysteries and capabilities of a Tibetan stomach is a task which would puzzle the most erudite mathematicians. In fact, the chief avocation of the Tibetan, when fortune permits, is the enjoyable business of eating. Horse-racing is another favourite pastime of the Tibetans, but their animals are sorry beasts, and the excellence of the performance is judged more by the skill of the horseman than by the speed qualities of his mount.

"The moral standard of the Tibetan is not high; licentiousness and indecency, far from being uncommon, are rather the rule than the exception. The

Sphere, Aug 20th 1904

Illustrated

women are especially crying; their extreme laxity of morals and their utter want of shame are not more remarkable than the entire absence of jealousy or self-respect on the part of their husbands and relatives. This is due, perhaps, to the degraded position of women in the community, excepting among those tribes where polyandry is practised, where their lot is in a measure improved. There are but few elaborate ceremonial functions in the direct business of marriage."

Military Mail Aug 12th 1904

Maj. A. Murray, Indian Army, has joined the field force, under Brig-Gen. Macdonald, C.B., in Tibet, and will take the place of Maj. Bretherton, whose death by drowning has been announced.

Illustrated London News Aug 13th 1904

UP TO THE GATES OF LASSA.

The road from Gyantse to Lassa is by far the most interesting portion of the country traversed by Colonel Younghusband's Mission. With the exception of Thomas Manning in 1811, no European has ever seen this part of Tibet before, and our knowledge of it is almost entirely drawn from the reports and sketches of native explorers trained by the Survey of India.

On leaving Gyantse, the road runs through deep, narrow valleys along the Niro Chu River to Gobshi, or "Four Gates," a large village surrounded by cultivated fields, willows, and poplar trees. A mile to the east of this village is the ancient Bombo monastery of Khyung-nag, or "The Black Eagle," famous throughout Tibet as the place where Tsong-Kapa, the Buddhist Luther, commenced his Reformation in the fifteenth century, and founded the now predominant sect of the "Yellow Lamas." From Gobshi the road passes through various small villages, becoming at times difficult and even dangerous, until it reaches Ralung, one of the most holy places in Tibet in old days. Here it was that the great Dugpa school of "Red-hat Lamas" originated—a sect which, though now overshadowed by the Yellow Lamas, is still the ruling religious power in Bhutan, and claims many adherents in Sikhim and in the outlying districts of Tibet itself. The monastery is known as "Mt'il," or "the heart of the Lotus," from a fancied resemblance in the ring of hills which enclose the building to the petals of the sacred flower of Buddha.

From Ralung a gentle ascent leads to a gorge flanked by huge snow-fields, which opens out into a small oval plateau covered with shaly gravel, and known as U'ma-Tang, or "the Milky Plain," probably from the colour of the stones. At the end of this plateau is the steep pass of the Karo-La, where the Expedition, early in May, had its stiffest fight with

the Tibetans, who held the walls built across the pass; a fight which at one time hovered on the verge of defeat till the active little Gurkhas climbed the snow-peaks which overhang the road and outflanked the position. It speaks much for the impression made upon the enemy by this assault and the subsequent storming of the Gyantse Jong that, when the Mission resumed its advance on Lassa, the Karo-La defences were abandoned with scarcely an attempt at resistance.

A steep descent by a broken and rugged path brings the traveller once more to level ground, and on entering the Nagartse plain the road becomes tolerably good. The town of Nagartse stands on the banks of a very celebrated lake, the Yamdok or Yamdo Tso, and has a picturesque appearance, with the white huts of the peasants and fishermen perched on the hillside overlooking the big house where the Djong-pon, or governor, resides, and the turquoise-blue waters of the Yamdo Tso stretching away to the far distance.

Some five miles to the south-east, also on the shores of the lake, stands the monastery of Sam-ding, inhabited by both monks and nuns, whose abbess is reputed to be the incarnation of Dorje Phagmo, the "Diamond Sow," otherwise Dolma, the mythical consort of the divine Chanra-sing.

On leaving Nagartse, the road runs through cultivated fields along the banks of the lake to the foot of the Khamba La, whence the ascent is easy to the top of the Pass. From here a magnificent view is obtained of the Tsang-po or Bramaputra Valley, stretching away east and west, the river flowing in a deep glen between forest-clad mountains. Five miles of steep descent through a tangle of rhododendron, wild rose, briars and thorny scrub bring the traveller to the village of Khamba at the foot of the Pass, from which the road leads along the sandy banks of the river for a few miles to the monastery of Palchen Chuvori, with its famous Chagsam, or chain-bridge, over the Tsang-po. This bridge consists of two chain cables stretched across the stream, and fastened to heavy bollards of timber built into massive masonry abutments. From the chains are suspended slings of rope which carry a plank foot-way only wide enough for one person to pass at a time. It is said to date from the fifteenth century, and to have been built by Tang-tong Gyalpo; but some authorities doubt this tradition, and suppose it to be the work of Chinese engineers probably of the eighteenth century. The bridge is about three hundred paces long, and is used for traffic during the dry season, but at this time of year the river spreads far beyond the northern extremity and floods the low sandy bank, so that a ferry-boat is used to cross it. This has caused considerable delay to the Expedition, as the Berthon boats sent up were too small to carry heavy loads across the swollen stream, and more than one capsized, several passengers being drowned, among them Major Bretherton, the Chief Transport Officer, to whose energy and ability the success of the advance was largely due, and whose death is an irreparable loss to the Mission. Native craft, however, have since been collected, and a swinging bridge of boats has been made, by means of which the crossing has been successfully carried out.

Beyond the river the country is fairly open, and the road is easy, except for one very bad part about three miles long, known as the Gag-lam, or "narrow path," leading over a mass of rocks and boulders on the very brink of a deep and rapid stream. Many years ago, the Raja of Sikhim sent two elephants as a present to the Dalai Lama, and the task of getting the huge brutes over this piece of road proved the most difficult part of the whole journey. On leaving this defile behind the road improves, and traverses an extremely fertile district, dotted with villages; past Cheri, where the cattle and sheep are slaughtered to supply the Lassa meat-market; past the monastery of Debrung with its noble park; the dark-red temple of Nachung, famous for its ancient oracle; the palaces of Norbu Lingka, Kemai

London News, Aug. 13th 1904

Tsal, and Kunduling, surrounded by groves of handsome trees, till the western gateway is reached, and, crossing a bridge flanked by a thousand-year-old monolith, the traveller enters the town of Lassa, and passes up the wide street between the blue-tiled houses overtopped by the frowning walls of the great nine-storeyed monastery palace of Potala, the residence of the Dalai Lama.

Graphic, Aug.

perhaps come when the atmospheric conditions Tibetan highlands will be exploited for the purposes of sanatoria for the tuberculous. At any rate, the cheap the practical possibilities of the country is now open. The concessionaire will not be slow to avail himself. Meanwhile, perhaps, the wisest course for the Anglo-spectator to take is to put aside vain regrets and realize a very notable achievement has been accomplished by the Indian Government and by the gallant men who so The march to Lhasa has written a new and fine chapter in the stirring history of British rule in Asia.

Graphic, Aug. 13th 1904

"The world is so small," said the little Frenchman in *No Thoroughfare*, and the truth of this paradox comes forcefully home to us with every successive issue of our morning newspaper.

The telegrams from the heart of Tibet — from the almost fabled city of Lhasa — which invaded our breakfast-tables in the most matter-of-fact way, last Monday morning, must have brought to even the dullest imagination a keen and regretful sense of the shrinkage of the world. One by one all the safety valves of geographical fancy have disappeared. The last of the Hermit Kingdoms has now gone. Like Atlantis and the Hesperides, the Land of Prester John and the Walled Cities of the Lost Tribes, Kairouan the Sacred and Timbuctoo the Mysterious, the veil has at length been rent from the Forbidden City of the Lamas. We are confronted suddenly with the cramping fact that the pioneers of civilisation have done their worst. Upon the crust of this globe of ours nothing is henceforth left to the human imagination. The Dalai Lama little knows how his humiliation is avenged. It has not cost us much money or many human lives to profane the sacred precincts of the Laimaitic Holy of Holies, and what it has cost us under those heads will speedily be replaced and forgotten, but the inroads it has made on the diminishing hoard of our illusions is irreparable. We must endeavour to compensate ourselves as best we can with the thought that the blessings of civilisation have at last been brought within the reach of the singularly unsocial Tibetans, and also that a new track for the Cook's Tourist has been opened and levelled with something really worth showing him at the other end. It is useless to tell us that General Macdonald will come back across the colossal mountain passes as soon as the new Treaty is signed, and will lock all the gates again on Tibetan seclusion. His expedition has done something more than march to Lhasa; it has advertised that extraordinary city. Henceforth no polite education will be complete without a visit to the spacious marble Palace of Potala and the great Cathedral of Jokhand, with "its blaze of golden roofs" glistening through "the exquisite green foliage." What American millionaire will be able to resist the glowing description of the wonders and beauties of Lhasa advertised in every newspaper last Monday? Lhasa the Mysterious, the Long-hidden, the Inaccessible, has gone for ever. Our dreams are the poorer, but our list of holiday resorts has received a notable addition. The time will

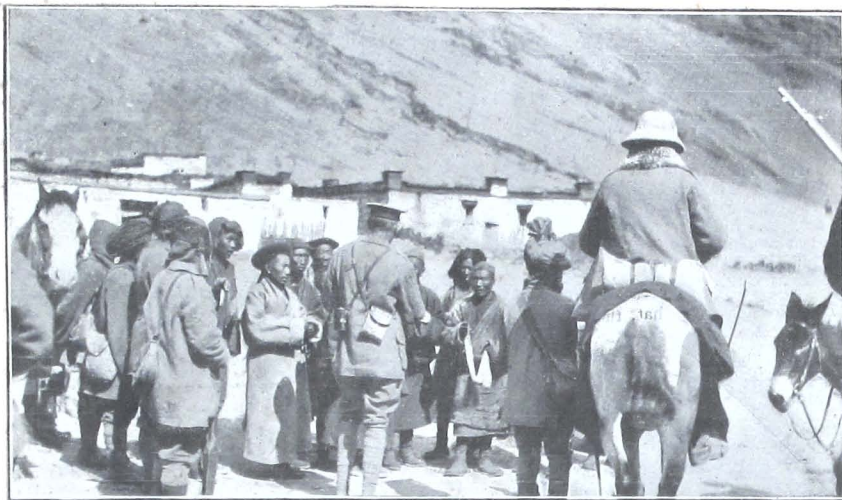
Daily Graphic, &c.

The successor in the Tibetan force to Major Bretherton, who was drowned the other day on the march to Lhasa, is to be Major Alexander Mullaly, an officer of good experience in the Supply and Transport branch, which he joined some thirteen years ago. He has served chiefly along the North-west frontier, where there have been various little wars from time to time, and three years ago became Chief Transport Officer at Peshawar, the most important centre of the North-west Province, and, of course, the guard-post of the Khyber Pass. Colonel Younghusband knows all the men on the Peshawar and Kashmir side, and their merits, and this no doubt accounts for Major Mullaly's selection.

Illustrated London Aug. 27

Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., died by the sinking of a raft while crossing the Tsai was Chief Supply and Transport Officer of the B Expedition to Lassa, and had earned well-deserved credit for his conduct of his department. Joining Royal Irish Rifles from the Militia in 1882, he attached to the India Staff Corps in 1884, served two Miranzai Expeditions in 1891, was at Fort M during its investment in the Chitral Campaign of 1895, was Brigade Commissariat Officer to the Pesh Column during the Tirah Valley operations of 1897-1898, and was on special duty in Gilgit and Kashmir. Major Bretherton, who was the son of Mr. Ed Bretherton, of Clifton, was in his forty-fourth year. He was married to Katherine Murray, eldest daughter of Mr. General Richard Dallas Campbell.

Sphere, August 20th 1904



GENERAL MACDONALD AND CAPTAIN O'CONNOR INTERVIEWING TIBETANS AT A MONASTERY

This monastery is the same as that shown above. Great numbers of similar buildings are to be found all over Tibet. They frequently house several thousand monks. The Darpang monastery near Lhasa has nearly 10,000 monks within its many buildings.

AMERICAN OPINION

Washington, August 9.

The Administration considers it would be impertinent for any Power to object to the work of the mission after the declaration of the British Government that there was no thought of annexing the country, and the attention now drawn to the expedition at Washington is largely due to its historic value. Military officers praise the manner in which the expedition has conducted its march to Lhasa, particularly so as it was thought at the outset that the difficulties in the way would be almost insurmountable.

GERMAN OPINION

Berlin, August 10.

The "Kreuz Zeitung" observes: Now that the whole course of the expedition can be reviewed everyone of an unbiased mind must acknowledge that it has been conducted with great skill as well as with comparatively few losses, and that it has led, both from a political and a military point of view, to the most surprising results. Politically, for from henceforth Tibet belongs to the English sphere of influence. From a military point of view, because England has again proved that she understands how to overcome great obstacles.

The arrival of the British mission and its military escort under the shadow of the Central Asian "Vatican" is an event of very great historic and political significance. The halt which has been called just outside Lhasa and the comments which have been passed upon the expedition make this a fitting moment to recall the position which necessitated this mission to the head of the great lamaist hierarchy which broods like a great cloud of superstition over the tableland of Asia. This position was told in brief by Lord Curzon in his speech on July 20 at the Guildhall. He said: "Some student of public affairs might in-

terpolate at this moment the question, 'What, then, are you doing in Tibet, and how do you reconcile this with the policy of peace and conciliation that you have described?' Mr. Lord Mayor, the instruments of Government often cannot speak their own mind, and my lips are tied by obligations which you will be the first to

recognise. At the same time, as the recent head of the Government of India I may perhaps say a word. If we shrink in India from expeditions, and if we abominate a policy of adventure, we have not the slightest hesitation or doubt in recommending the policy that we did to the Government. We felt that we could not afford any longer with due regard to our interests and prestige on that section of the frontier to acquiesce in a policy of unprovoked insults endured

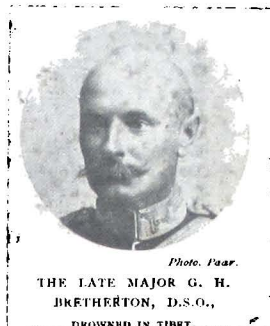
with almost unexampled patience at the hands of the Tibetan Government ever since they, and not we—please remember this, ever since they, and not we—assumed the aggressive and first invaded British territory eighteen years ago, and still less did we think that we could acquiesce in this treatment at a time when the young and perverse ruler of Tibet, who, it seems to me, has shown himself to be the evil genius of his people, was refusing to hold any communication with us, even to receive letters from the

representatives of the British Sovereign, at the same time that he was conducting communications with another great Power situated not at his doors but at a great distance away, and was courting its protection. I was sent to India, amongst other objects, to guard the frontier of India, and I have done it. I was not sent to India to let a hostile danger and menace grow up just beyond our gates; I have done my best to prevent it. There are people so full of knowledge at home that they assure us that all these fears are illusory, and that we could with dignity and prudence have gone on turning our other

Sphere, August 20th 1904 Illustrated Lond. Aug 2

check to the Tibetan smiter. These fears were not illusory. The danger was imminent and real. . . . No one regrets more than myself the fighting with innocent people or a slaughter of ill-armed but courageous men. I should have liked to carry it through without firing a shot, and we did our best to do so. Months were

spent in the effort to avoid it, in the sincere but futile effort to avoid it, but only the meaneast knowledge of the frontier is required to know that it is not vacillation that produces respect, and that the longer you hesitate and falter the severer is the reckoning you have to pay. I hope that as the result of these operations we shall be able to introduce some measure of enlightenment into that miserable and monk-ridden country, and without adding to our own responsibilities, which the Government are without the least wish to extend, we shall be able to ward off the source of political unrest and intrigue on this section of our border and gradually build up, as I believe it to be in our power to do, harmonious relations between the people of that country and ourselves." The Dalai Lama is probably much less to blame for the condition of affairs than the Secular Lama or Governor and his associates who wield the temporal power in Lhasa.



Lloyd's News, Aug

THIBET EXPEDITION

TROUBLE ABOUT SUPPLIES

FORCE THREATENED.

The Secretary of State for India on Wednesday received the following telegrams about the Thibet force from Lord Amthill, dated Aug. 17:—"Condition wounded officers: Major Lye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers; Lieut. Mitchell, 32nd Sikh Pioneers; Lieut. Bowden-Smith, 1st Batt. Royal Fusiliers—all doing well. Macdonald reports supplies are coming in more readily last few days."

A despatch received through Reuters' agency from Lhasa, under date of Aug. 7, says:—"There are some disquieting features in the general situation here. In the first place, the negotiations have not yet begun, the Thibetan peace delegates studiously evading the question of a treaty, and turning all discussion so as to confine it to trivial matters, such as whether we should cut grass at one place or wood at another, whether the mission should be allowed to rent a house during its stay here, and so on. Again, difficulty is once more being experienced in collecting supplies. We are paying more than the market rates, but the quantities of grain brought in are daily decreasing, and are quite insufficient to feed the force and the animals."

"The Lhasa officials were warned two days ago that if more supplies were not forthcoming, we would be obliged to take them by force. They replied that they were unable to compel the peasants to sell grain, and that, besides, there was not sufficient grain in the vicinity of Lhasa to supply our needs."

"This morning Brigadier-General Macdonald, with 1,000 rifles and four guns, marched to Dapung monastery, about a mile from our camp. This monastery, probably the largest in the world, contains between 6,000 and 8,000 monks. It is a city in itself, and with its gold burnished roofs presents an appearance of great wealth."

Broad Arrow, Aug 15th 1904

Major G. H. Bretherton.—Major George Howard Bretherton, D.S.O., Indian Army, Chief Supply and Transport Officer of the Thibet Expedition, who was drowned whilst crossing the Tsangpo, Thibet, on the 25th ult., was in his forty-fifth year. He was the son of the late Edward Bretherton, of Clifton, and joined the Royal Irish Rifles from the 4th Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry, formerly the Herefordshire Militia, as lieutenant in July 1882, and passed into the Indian Staff Corps, being promoted captain in July 1893, and major in July 1901. He served in the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, 1884-87, on special duty in Gilgit 1893-97, and in Cashmere 1897-1903, and his services were acknowledged by the Government. He served with the Miranzai Expedition in 1891 on commissariat duty, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal with clasp; and in the advance to the relief of Chitral Fort, under Lieut.-Col. Kelly, in March and April 1895, as Commissariat Officer, receiving the D.S.O. and medal with clasp. He also served in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India under Sir William Lockhart in 1897 with the Tirah Expeditionary Force as Brigade Commissariat Officer, Peshawur Column, being mentioned in despatches and receiving two clasps.

Lloyd's News, Aug 21st 1904

Times, Sept 3rd 1904



MAJ. BROTHERTON COL. REED GEN. MACDONALD.
LEADERS OF THE THIBET EXPEDITION.

"A small party of mounted infantry was sent ahead with a letter, informing the abbot that we had come for supplies, for which we would pay liberally, but that if supplies were not produced we would be obliged to take them by force. In any case, the letter added, we would pay for what we took.

"Large crowds of monks collected at the entrance of the monastery. They refused to take the letter, and warned our mounted infantry off. Finally, they threw stones at them, and the mounted infantry rode back to the main body, leaving the letter in a prominent place. It was then taken up by the monks, and presently a party appeared with a white flag. On seeing the troops deployed and the guns ready for action, they promised to bring all the supplies they could. After some hours' delay they produced about 100 mounds, mostly barley and flour, and with this we had to be content.

"So far, however, there are no indications that the Thibetan people generally are resentful. The market outside our camp continues to be crowded daily.

"The other day, when General Macdonald, with his escort, marched through the city on a visit to the Amban, even larger crowds than on the occasion of Colonel Younghusband's visit thronged the streets to view the procession. The city is in a state of extreme filth, and no one who has seen it once is desirous of visiting it again."

CROSSING THE TSANG-PO.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKSAM FERRY, JULY 28.

The camp is in mourning to-day. Major Brotherton, the chief of the Supply and Transport Corps, was drowned yesterday by the upsetting of a Berthon boat-carried raft in the swirl of the river round Ferry Rock. There is no one in the force who does not heartily sympathize with the words in which General Macdonald expressed the universal sorrow for the loss of the brilliant chief of the department upon which this expedition more than any other depended for its success. Cool, capable, and untiring, his thorough grasp of every department of supply, however small, had long ago earned for him the admiration of every one and the personal gratitude of most. The boatmen in charge of the raft nursed their way too far up in the back eddy that swung round up-river by the landing stage, and the sudden encounter of the race of the river swamped the outer boat. Major Brotherton was seen trying to swim in the whirlpools but a few yards from the bank, and a gallant attempt was made to rescue him; but he sank for the third time before help was possible, and one of the most capable officers in the Indian Army was lost.

While the force is being slowly but steadily transported across the river we wait on the southern bank for our turn in one of the two great heavy arks which the Tibetans use for this all-important ferry. Each is an uncompromising oblong, about 50ft. by 12ft., with a 4ft. freeboard and a quaintly carved horse's head as figure-head. It is a slow process taking one of them across the silent but steady current of the Tsang-po, and, in spite of the efforts of the Tibetan oarsmen, the lumbering craft is only beached some three or four hundred yards down stream on the northern bank. It has then to be towed up stream for more than five hundred yards by a string of waist-deep men and loosed for its return journey, which is only achieved some distance below the landing-stage. Thus in a steady figure of 8 the work goes on, and already the camp on the northern bank is assuming a respectable size.

The valley of the Tsang-po is different indeed from what one is given to expect. Instead of a full and racing sweep of water cutting its way, like the Southern Himalayan streams, through a densely forested gorge, a yellow volume of water without a ripple swerves and divides itself across and between the mile wide stretch of sand which connects on either side a broad strip of well-cultivated fields of barley, wheat, and peas. Here and there flat valleys slant up easily between the hills, dotted with white tree-surrounded houses, and encroached upon by the wastes of billow sand which the tide at first and the wind afterwards have banked and shelved against the base of the hills. Half a mile below the ferry hang still the iron chains of the old suspension bridge. At one end the abutments rise at the foot of a prosperous-looking monastery, set back among the steep rocks of the basalt hill, cut and painted with raw images in white and blue, daubed with raddle, crested with *chortens* and

Times, September 3rd 1904

flagged sheaves, and carved innumerable with the inevitable "Om mani padme um," and other pious mantras. At the other end, the chains swing lightly—the bridge, slings and footway alike, has long vanished—on to the wooded little island which in the dry season stands on the edge of the permanent river bed. Now the river makes a weir of the low stone causeway which runs slanting to the islet and pours over it in a clouded stream; you may hear the sound of it at the ferry. Below, to the east, the valley narrows and the stream hides itself behind a bluff. To the west the wide valley exhibits the windings of the river for ten or 15 miles, until the end is shut in by the snow heights between which and Nichi-kang-sang the Tsang-po forces its way.

We came down over the Khamba La, a steep descent of over 3,000ft. in six miles, and exchanged the poppy-strewn rocks and vivid blue waters of the Yamdok Tso for the cool lush greenery of an English farmstead. Beside the grass-strewn way the ripening barley fields were edged with rank growths of sorrel and burdock, and black-veined whites and orange tips fluttered over the opened dog roses. Two old willows, twisted round each other, overhang a shallow cattle pond in Khamba Partsi, and cockchafers in myriads hung living among the leaves or lay dead upon the ground in a small shady compound on the very bank of the river. Between it and the water was yet another of those Grand Lamaic camping grounds, which are used as stages only by their Holinesses of Lhasa and of Tashi Lhunpo when they exchange biennially their ceremonial visits. At Katong bridge, near Gobshi, at Ralung and elsewhere, these orderly spaces are marked out in white quartzite pebbles, paths and tented compounds being sharply delimited on what seems to be a common design. Here at Khamba Partsi there is a permanent altar and reared of adobe set up facing the ravine down which the Khanba La descent drops, and duly paved in front with a neat cobble of quartzite edged with raw lumps of basalt. The sandy waste round it is dotted with a kind of wattle or mimosa, which seems rarely to attain a height of more than 2ft. or 3ft., but binds into a steady surface the drifting banks of the river.

During our stay in the valley little of political importance has occurred. The Chi-gyab—the principal monastic official in Lhasa—has come to the neighbourhood of Chu-sul across the river, and, in obedience to his instructions, Colonel Younghusband will, if he wishes, escort him to Lhasa for the negotiations. At last the goal is being neared, and it will be certain, long before this letter is read in London, whether the Tibetans are sincere or not in their oft-protested desire for peace. It is but 33 miles from the ferry to Lhasa—35 by the road, so straight is it. There is still a space in which the Dalai Lama has time to realize that nothing would please us more than that he should frankly recognize the interests we are compelled to have in the well-being and complete immunity from foreign influences of Tibet, and that we are not only likely, but able, to be his best support, should the evil days ever come to his country which at this moment overhang the land of his nominal suzerain.

This is perhaps the last letter written before Lhasa is reached. At the door of success it is only natural, and it has long been but bare justice, to record an appreciation of a man whose name and work have been largely omitted in the past from the messages which I have sent. Many people imagine, perhaps, that Colonel Young-

husband's work has been in abeyance during those more interesting periods when the refusal of the Tibetans to negotiate has brought into prominence the military side of this expedition. But this is far from being the case, and when the whole history of the course, political and diplomatic, of the present Embassy, with its reasons, its motives, and the slowly assumed but determined policy of the British Government, is written, it will be seen that, though he has appeared but little on the face of the daily record, the debt of gratitude is immense which the country owes to the quiet constancy and level-headed determination of the man who for more than a year has represented the King and the policy of England in one of the most important commissions ever entrusted to a subject.

Times, Dec 10th 1904

THE TIBET MISSION.

The Governor-General of India in Council, in sending home the despatches of Brig.-Gen. J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., on the military operations in Tibet, has placed on record his sense of the valuable services rendered by the military escort. "The Governor-General in Council," the despatch says, "entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in India in his approval of the skilled manner in which Brig.-Gen. Macdonald has carried out the duty entrusted to him. His Excellency in Council is also fully sensible of the excellent conduct of the officers and men engaged in the operations, which were of a most trying character. He has noticed with satisfaction the good services of those who have been specially brought to his notice. His Excellency in Council is glad to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by all ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps, and of the late Maj. G. H. Brotherton, to whose untiring energy and power of organization the successful advance of the Mission to Lhasa, under the exceptionally difficult conditions, was largely due. The services of civil officers, to which allusion is made in Gen. Macdonald's despatch, will form the subject of a special notification hereafter."

Grafton, September 10th 1904



Our Correspondent writes, under date July 24:—"We left our camp on the north shore of the Kamlotoo this morning, climbed up 700 feet, and then looked from the Khamnis Pass a most

wonderful view. Three thousand five hundred feet beneath us flowed the unknown Sangpo through a beautiful valley, and towards its banks, for the first time, descended a British Army."

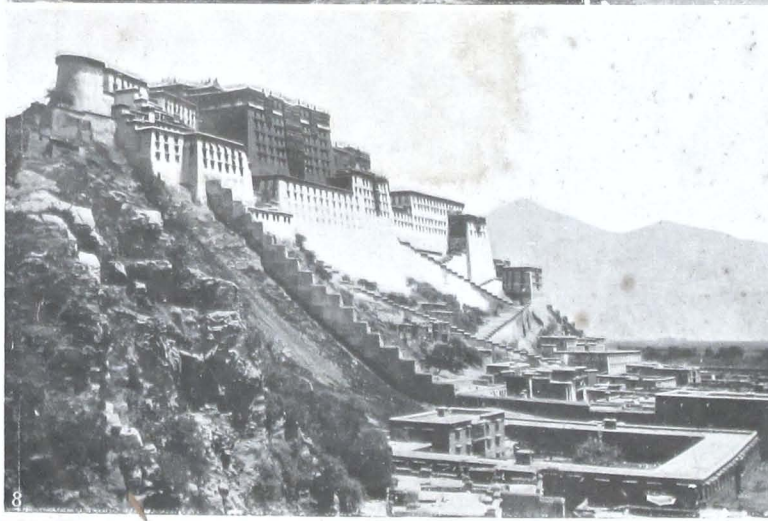
THE FIRST VIEW OF THE SHAMAPUTIA OR SANG-PO, FROM THE SUMMIT OF KHAMNIS PASS

LORD MAYORS' SHOWS.

AND K.

THE KING.

1271, 1903.



SOME UNIQUE PICTURES IN THE SACRED CITY, AND ON THE WAY.

(1) The Monastery just below Chucksum Ferry, where Ma'or Bretherton was drowned. (2) Chinese blockhouse barring the Chumbi Valley against Indian trade, at Chortan Karpo, 10,500-ft. above sea-level. (3) The School of Medicine, Lhasa. (4) The Thibetan officials meeting Colonel Younghusband at Nangartse. (5) Gateway in the Chortan. The entrance to Lhasa, between Potala and School of Medicine. (6) A Chinese house near the Potala. (7) A Thibetan prisoner awaiting trial for wounding a British officer. (8) The Potala. (9) Troops crossing the Sargo in a Thibetan boat.

(From copyright photographs by officers with the expedition.)

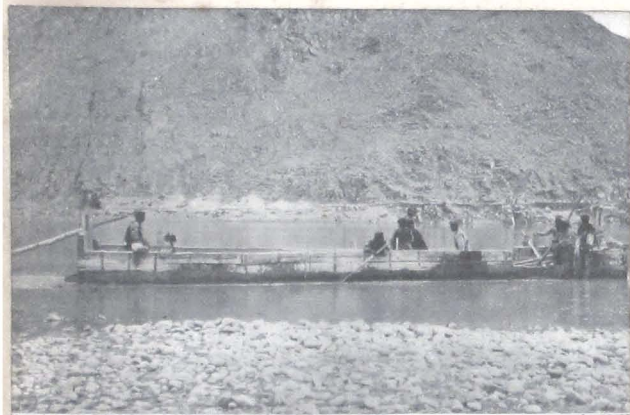
Black & White, Sept 14th 1904



THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A LHASA MONASTERY TALKING TO THE COMMISSIONER'S ATTENDANT AT THE TENT DOOR, NARGARTSE



COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AT NARGARTSE INTERVIEWING THE TA LAMA, THE TUNYIK CHEMBO AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LHASA MONASTERY



LARGE WOODEN TIBETAN BOAT, WITH PROW SHAPED LIKE A HORSE'S HEAD, UTILISED FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA



ACROSS THE RIVER: THE ADVANCE ON LHASA



THE TIBETAN CHAIN-BRIDGE AT CHAKSAM. THE ROADWAY IS BROKEN DOWN AND ONLY THE CHAINS REMAIN



ERECTING AN APPARATUS FOR PASSING BAGGAGE ACROSS A BRANCH OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA

Black & White

Times

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

The London Gazette of December 13 reproduces the notification in the Gazette of India, No. 1,065, of November 11, 1904, of a despatch from Brigadier-General J. R. L. Macdonald regarding the operations of the troops which accompanied the Mission to Tibet. The Viceroy attaches the following comment to the letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated October 26, 1904, which covers the despatch from Brigadier-General Macdonald:—

The Governor-General in Council entirely concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in India in his appreciation of the skilful manner in which Brigadier-General Macdonald has carried out the duty entrusted to him. His Excellency in Council is also fully sensible of the excellent conduct of the officers and men engaged in the operations, which were of the most trying nature, and he has noticed with satisfaction the good service of those who have been specially brought to notice. His Excellency in Council is glad to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by all ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps. The services of the late Major G. H. Brotherton, to whose untiring energy and power of organization the successful advance of the Mission to Lhasa under exceptionally difficult conditions was largely due, calls for special notice.

The services of the civil officers to which allusion is made in General Macdonald's despatch will form the subject of a separate notification hereafter.

The note in which the Commander-in-Chief in India places on record his approbation of the admirable arrangements made by Brigadier-General Macdonald and of the good services of the officers—regimental, Staff, and departmental—and of the troops through whose efforts the objects of the Mission were so successfully attained has already been published in *The Times* of December 5.

Brigadier-General Macdonald, in his despatch, divides the operations into four phases. The first phase of the operations included the occupation of the Chumbi Valley and the period of preparation for the advance on Gyantse, or from October 15, 1903, to March 24, 1904. The second phase included the advance to Gyantse and the period of preparation for the advance on Lhasa if necessary, or from March 25 to June 12. The third phase was the advance in force to Gyantse and thence to Lhasa, during the period from June 13 to August 3. The fourth and last phase of the operations included the occupation of Lhasa and the withdrawal of the troops after the conclusion of the treaty, and extended from August 4 till the close of the operations. The force left Lhasa on the 23rd, and, marching from Parri in two columns, arrived at Gyantse on October 5 and 6. In all the escort had 16 engagements and skirmishes, and the total war casualties amounted to 202, including 23 British officers, of whom five were killed.

General Macdonald speaks highly of the engineering work of the escort, and of the work of the supply and transport, medical, survey, and veterinary departments. Colonel H. Read, of the 4th Rajputs, who during the third and fourth phases had charge of the line of communications from Siliguri to Raling, carried out his work with ability and judgment and to General Macdonald's complete satisfaction. Speaking of the force as a whole, General Macdonald says:—

I was fortunate in my Staff and am happy to say that the conduct and discipline of the troops was throughout all that could be desired, while their patience and fortitude under privation and their gallantry in face of the enemy are worthy of the highest praise. The Staff and departments carried out their work smoothly and with the greatest efficiency. I trust that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India will see fit to recommend that His Majesty the King Emperor may be pleased to bestow on the force some special mark of his Majesty's approval.

After commending the field postal service and the construction and working of the telegraph, General Macdonald says:—

The operations threw a very great deal of extra work on the Public Works Department, both in the Teesta Valley and in Sikkim. I have found the officers of the department ready to furnish all the assistance in their power, and would wish to name of Mr. H. H. Green, Executive Engineer, Sikkim, brought forward for special consideration for his zealous and excellent work. Mr. R. Dever, State Engineer, Sikkim, also rendered great assistance.

I am much indebted to the Government of Bengal for their ready assistance, and trust that the special valuable services rendered by Mr. J. H. E. Garro, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, may be recognized by the Government of India.

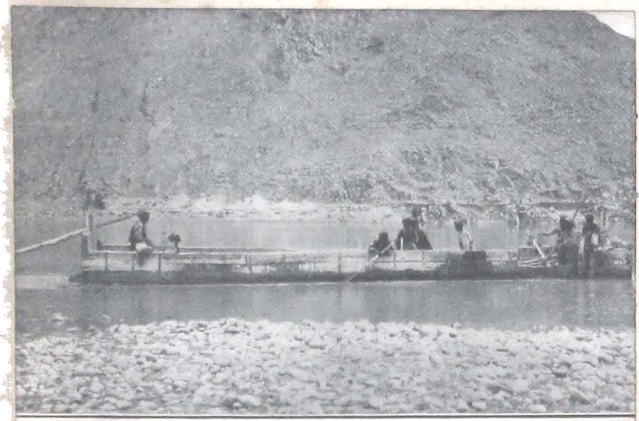
His Highness the Maharajah of Nepal...



THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A LHASA MONASTERY TALKING TO THE COMMISSIONER'S ATTENDANT AT THE TENT DOOR, NARGARTSE.



COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND AT NARGARTSE INTER



LARGE WOODEN TIBETAN BOAT, WITH PROW SHAPED LIKE A HORSE'S HEAD, UTILISED FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA.



THE TIBETAN CHAIN-BRIDGE AT CHAKSAM. THE ROADWAY IS BROKEN DOWN AND ONLY THE CHAINS REMAIN.



ERECTING

OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA

ON DIED: HE WAS ON ONE OF THE BERTHON RAFTS WHEN IT BROKE IN THE MIDDLE

A black and white photograph showing a group of men, likely soldiers, loading or unloading supplies from a small boat onto a raft made of logs in a river. The men are wearing uniforms and turbans. The background shows a wide river and distant hills.

CHAKSAM FERRY ON THE TSANGPO OR BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

Black & White, Sept 14th 1904
Illustrated Lond. News
Sept 14th 1904



LANDING FROM A TIBETAN BOAT AFTER CROSSING



A CONFERENCE WITH THE PEACE DELEGATES.

Black & White
Sept 14th 1904

Illustrated, Lond. News
Sept 14th 1904



TIBETAN BOAT BEING TOWED UP THE BRAHMAPUTRA



A STRANGE CONVEYANCE: A YAK-SKIN BOAT USED IN CROSSING THE FERRY

Home Lost
Dec 14, 1902

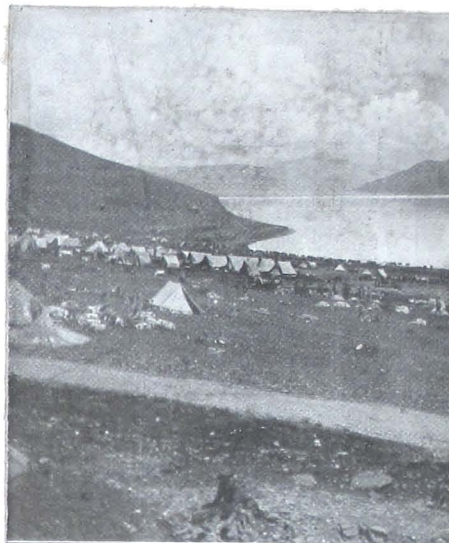
News, Sept 17th 1902

Brigadier-General MACDONALD's final report on the operations of the force which is officially known as the Thibet Mission Escort is published in last night's Gazette, with a covering despatch from the Adjutant-General in India, written by direction of Lord KITCHENER. The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army is not given to the use of superlatives, so that when Lord KITCHENER places on record his opinion that an undertaking has been "carried through in so successful a manner as to constitute it a highly creditable achievement," we are justified in congratulating not only the officer commanding, but all those associated with him in the undertaking which has elicited such high praise from so severe a critic. The great majority of people in this country have probably a somewhat vague idea that the Thibet Expedition was conducted under conditions of exceptional severity; but it may be doubted if any but a very small minority have formed any adequate conception of the extraordinary physical difficulties which the troops under General MACDONALD's command had to encounter, or of the hardships and privations they endured during the months which they spent on the roof of the world. In some respects the Thibet Expedition was unique, even in the brilliant and varied annals of our Indian Army; for, as General MACDONALD reminds us, the operations had to be carried out at an average altitude of fourteen thousand feet, while the troops had more than once to fight at altitudes of seventeen to eighteen thousand feet. When it is remembered that the route over which the expedition marched lay through one of the most barren and sterile regions of the earth's surface, that there were two stretches of country, each nearly a hundred miles in length, where practically every pound of food for the men and every bale of fodder for the animals had to be transported, that the men had to continue their work of bringing up stores at these great altitudes in the face of blinding gales and snowstorms, when as many as fifty degrees of frost were registered, some idea may be formed, not only of the hardships which were so cheerfully borne by the rank and file, but of the immense responsibility that rested on General MACDONALD and his officers. The natural obstacles encountered on the march to Lhasa were, however, intensified by the unexpected obstinacy and courage with which the Tibetans defended their bleak highlands against the invaders. They were inferior in armament and in tactical skill to their opponents; but, as General MACDONALD points out, this inferiority was largely counterbalanced by their great superiority of numbers, by the solidity of their fortifications, and by the immense natural strength of the positions they were defending. We can well believe that there were moments when the strain was both grim and intense, and that the grimmest and most intense moments were not those when our troops were engaged in fighting their human foes. The casualty lists appended to General MACDONALD's report offer a stern commentary on the character of the expedition, for while only thirty-seven of all ranks, combatant and non-combatant, were killed during fighting, no less than four hundred and eleven members of the expedition lost their lives from other causes, and of these two hundred and two deaths were "more or less due to the special climatic conditions." General MACDONALD bestows generous and unstinted praise on his subordinates, to whom it is, indeed, obvious that every credit must be given, since without the willing and skilful co-operation of his officers no commanding officer could have carried so arduous an undertaking to a successful issue. The drowning while crossing the Sangpo of Major G. H. BRETHERTON, on whom as chief supply and transport

rendered exceedingly arduous by the swiftness of the and two Sepoys were drowned by the capsizing of a raj



MEMBERS OF THE BRETHERTON BOATS.



A CAMP ON THE YAMDOK LAKE.



CROSSING THE BRAHMAPUTRA

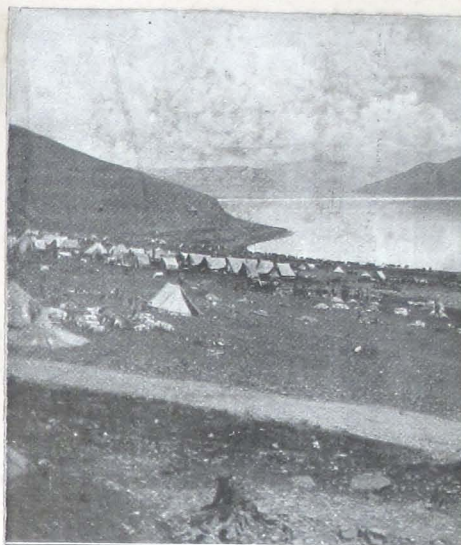
THE OLD CHAIN SPANNING THE BRAHMAPUTRA

Illustrated London News, Sept 14th 1904

The crossing of the Brahmaputra, begun on July 25, was rendered exceedingly arduous by the swiftness of the
As already recorded in this Journal, Major Bretherton and two Sepoys were drowned by the capsizing of a raf



A NOVEL MEANS OF TRANSPORT ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA: MEMBERS OF THE MISSION CROSSING ON A RAFT SWUNG BETWEEN TWO BERTHON BOATS.



A CAMP ON THE YAMDOK LAKE.



TIBETAN BOAT FOR BRITISH TROOPS: NATIVE SOLDIERS CROSSING THE BRAHMAPUTRA



THE OLD CHAIN SPANNING THE BRAHMAPUTRA.

